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POETRY.

TO KEEP A TRUE LENT.

Is this a fast, to keep
The larger leaner
And cleaner
From fat of venues and sheep?
Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?
Is it to fast an hour,
Or rage to go,
Or show
A downcast look and soure?
No: 'tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat,
And meat,
Unto the hungry soule.
It is to fast from strife,
From old debate,
And hate,
To circumscribe thy life.
To show a heart grief-rent;
To starve thy sin,
Not bin:
And that's to keep thy Lent.
REV. ROBERT HERRICK.

A. D. 1591-1674.

The National Conference of Adult Deaf and Dumb.

From the Deaf & Dumb Times, Leeds, Eng.

COMPARISON OF THE THREE SYSTEMS.

Mr. R. ARMOUR: It is painfully evident that we have now arrived at a grave crisis in the history of the English deaf and dumb. It is now proved that oralism though not as yet proved to be a decided success, is gaining ground, and will ere long probably supersede manualism which has benefited so many of us very greatly. Its advocates are just now moving heaven and earth to induce the Government to degrade if not indeed abolish manualism, and dignify oralism as the chief system of deaf-mute education, notwithstanding its acknowledged defects. And they are also trying very hard to get inter-marriage among the deaf and dumb forbidden by an Act of Parliament or otherwise, by falsely representing that it tends to the propagation of deafness among the offspring. Therefore I strongly approve of the holding of this Congress which indeed affords us the only available opportunity of gaining the ear of Parliament before it is called on to consider the forthcoming Bill for the better education of our class.

I now desire to say that when glancing through the Royal Commission Report, I have been most painfully impressed with the incompleteness of their inquiry relative to the condition and wants of the deaf and dumb, inasmuch as the great mass of the witnesses called by them were the over-zealous advocates of the oral system, many of them without any practical experience. It really seems strange that with the exception of Mr. Sleight, of Brighton, the evidence of the most experienced teachers of manualism had not been sought for. True enough, Dr. Buxton figured as one of the most important witnesses belonged to that school. It is also undeniable that the Royal Commission had declined to examine the best educated deaf and dumb, Messrs. Bather (London) and G. F. Healy (Liverpool) excepted, notwithstanding Mr. Black's disclaimer, which appeared in a recent issue of the *London Times*. No doubt for them to examine and cross-examine a deaf witness might have been somewhat inconvenient, but I now ask, "why did they not engage a properly qualified interpreter in such a case?" (loud applause). The very importance of the object aimed at, demanded nothing short of a full, impartial, and complete enquiry. Who can question our own competence to point out which system of education is the most likely to benefit our class? True enough that we have been taunted as being "the stupid class," but I could retort without any fear of contradiction, that there are some of us who do vie with our detractors in scholarly distinction. Again I must remind you that with the object of disparaging our own evidence on the question, a certain witness has led the Royal Commission to regard us as little or no better than "caged birds," while Mr. Farrar, replying to Mr. Maginn's letter of remonstrance in the *Times* recently, has sneered at us as being "deaf-mutes educated by signs." This however proves nothing except the blindness of oral pride (loud applause). And I beg Mr. Farrar's pardon if I now insist on including him in that class, for has he himself not been educated by vocal signs while we ourselves have been educated by manual signs. The oral speech is quite as artificial as manual speech.

Why speech is not language itself; it is simply the vehicle provided by nature for the acquisition of language, the hearing ear by its imitative power assisting in it. And as regards lip-reading, very few deaf-mutes if any have been known to have mastered it perfectly, even under the most favorable circumstances. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, a teacher of very wide experience assured me that the motion of the lips is a feeble substitute for the sound of the human voice, but the oralists seem disposed to assert the contrary. Furthermore, I humbly opine that the principle in these two kinds of teaching is essentially the same, namely, the imparting of verbal language, only the methods are necessarily different. The oralists use the vocal alphabet, training the tongue of the deaf to form certain articulate sounds into corresponding words, and at the same time employ pictures of one kind or another for the purpose of explanation or illustration, whereas the manualists employ the manual alphabet, teaching the fingers of the deaf to form certain letters into corresponding words. Such is all the difference I can perceive between these two systems of teaching, and I now proceed on to ask which is the easiest, quickest, and least expensive way of developing the deaf-mute intellect. The Royal Commission say, Oralism, but I reply, Manualism, and will now give my own reasons for thinking so.

As you are probably aware, Mr. Black, Secretary to the Royal Commission, some two years ago, honoured me with an invitation very courteously worded to appear before the Royal Commission in London a month hence, begging me, however, to at once supply him with the heads of information on which I might deem myself competent to offer evidence. This, of course, I readily did, amplifying my remarks somewhat on one or two of these heads; but fancy, if you can, my surprise and disgust when I received word from Mr. Black by return of post asking me to cancel the arrangement originally made for my personal attendance in London, (shame) on the ground that the said paper was in the Chairman's (Lord Egerton) opinion sufficiently explanatory of my actual attitude on the question. In vain did I urge on him the importance and desirability of examining and cross-examining a *bona fide* deaf-mute who was himself taught wholly on the silent method, and has also since engaged in private tuition for several years, in addition to his missionary work among the adult deaf and dumb, if only to test the originality of his own composition. I had really no option but to remain absolutely quiescent, if not also acquiescent in this queer affair, and after a lengthened interval of silence, I ventured to ask for a proof of the above-mentioned paper, but Mr. Black replied explaining that it had been lent to certain three members of the Commission, and could not now be traced out, and then requesting me to send him a copy of it, or at least a summary thereof. But it so happened that I had unfortunately forgotten or omitted to take a copy of it before sending it off—(Laughter). I offered to get out a fresh paper on the same question, but Mr. Black wrote back saying that there was no necessity for this, seeing that they had already amassed information enough from all sources. I now want to know if you do not agree with me in thinking that I have been very unfairly dealt with by the Royal Commission? (Calls of yes, yes, and shame).

In the paper now said to have been lost or misplaced, I merely indicated my old teacher, the late Duncan Anderson's plan of teaching, and also took care to add that I have followed it in private tuition as well as in the evening classes attached to the Liverpool Deaf and Dumb Society, with a degree of success really gratifying. I now propose to enter into a brief explanation of it, which is rendered all the more necessary by the avowal of a certain retired teacher of about 35 years' experience, that oralism (this is not true) is incomparably the best system of deaf-mute education. This is after all his own opinion of his way of teaching the manual system, and I have no right to quarrel with it, but will just go on to describe the late Duncan Anderson's way of working the same system. I find myself irresistibly driven to the conclusion that these two eminent teachers taught the same system in very different ways, and therefore with very different results. The one tried to impart language by signs, and no wonder

therefore he failed, whereas the other tried to do so by examples, employing the finger alphabet and writing as the chief vehicles of communication, and only using signs for the purpose of explaining, hence his extraordinary success as a teacher of the deaf and dumb. I of course refer to the late Mr. Anderson. No doubt he was an excellent teacher of articulation, giving a lesson at the week's end to such pupils as possessed a voice, but he pinned his faith to, and staked his professional reputation on the system of manualism. He probably understood the educational value of signs better than any other teacher I have known or heard of. In his own system of teaching, signs, natural or arbitrary, simply supplied the place of pictures in the primer of an ordinary scholar. He discarded signs, however, in the more advanced stages of education, adopting a code of what he called the symbols of grammar, which of course facilitated the progress of his pupils immensely. The real secret of his unparalleled success as a teacher was, that, a hearing and speaking person himself, he learned to think as a deaf-mute would naturally do, and then to translate his sign-thoughts into grammatical verbal language, and no wonder therefore, that he succeeded in imparting the same power to many of his pupils. It has been frankly acknowledged that he turned out not one first class scholar but a dozen of such, in addition to many scores of fairly-well educated pupils, a result not as yet achieved by any other individual teacher, either oral or manual. This phenomenal success he actually won through the period of education averaged only five years. Yet the oralists are modest enough to demand at least ten years in order to do justice to their own system of teaching!!

Such was the beauty of his system, such was the brilliancy of its results, as shown in the after-life of not a few of his pupils. And there can be no doubt that the American system, so highly praised by my friend, Mr. Maginn, lately an under-graduate of the Washington College for deaf-mutes, of high intelligence, and now the zealous Missionary of Belfast and Cork, is something akin to it. I know for certain that the late Dr. Peet, Principal of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution, on returning from his visit to Europe, in the year 1852, prepared a special report, recording his unqualified admiration of Mr. Anderson's peculiar plan of teaching, and expressing his fervent desire that he (Mr. Anderson) should publish it for the benefit of the profession at large, but unfortunately Mr. Anderson's natural modesty was such as to forbid his compliance with that request.

This fact only confirms me in the belief which I have ever entertained, that Mr. Anderson judged rightly when he preferred the combined system (manualism as a system, and articulation as an accomplishment), being the best and most advantageous of all the systems of deaf-mute education now in vogue. This is, however, not exactly what the Royal Commission have actually recommended for general use in our schools. What they have proposed is that *every deaf-mute child* should be taught orally at the start, and if however found incapable of succeeding on that method at the end of the first year, may be transferred to the silent *class or school*, as the case may be. This would involve what we must all deplore, viz: the loss of one year's real educational progress in the great majority of cases. I altogether disagree with Mr. Elliot's dictum, that manualism is only good enough for "deaf-mute children of low intelligence." It has been proved over and over again that many mutes have progressed very satisfactorily under it. I rather think that I was myself not a "child of low intelligence," and indeed, the only reason Mr. Anderson gave for not putting me in his articulation class, was the badness of my own voice—only a physical—not a mental defect. Though highly prizing his reputation as a successful teacher of articulation, he yet scrupled to waste any time in that way, on any pupil similarly situated as myself.

It may perhaps be argued by many, not without show of reason, that being myself deaf and dumb, I am not at all qualified to sit in judgment on the system of oralism; but I may reply, that, like a tree, it must be judged by its fruit only. Even the most zealous advocates and teachers of that system have been obliged to confess not only that it is absolutely impossible for a deaf-mute to be able to speak as perfectly as an or-

dinary person, but also that many of their own pupils have broken down so miserably in after life. This being so, why are they so persistently agitating for the general adoption of it in the British deaf and dumb schools? They assert that signs make narrow minds, and should therefore be abolished altogether. But I have already shown the groundlessness of this assertion elsewhere. However, I am free to admit that their system has indeed benefitted some few deaf children greatly. For a deaf person to be able to recite orally the Lord's Prayer, or one of David's Psalms with some degree of facility, is verily a wonderful achievement. But, on the other hand, I must say I have never met with or heard of even one who could mix freely or on equal terms in general society. I have noticed that many orally taught deaf-mutes could speak so as to be understood by their relations and intimate friends, and also read off their lips with considerable ease, under certain circumstances, but when mixing among strangers, they have all been obliged to resort to writing. They, as a rule, are also only too apt to stagnate intellectually unless indeed they do resort to those religious and social institutes erected by the advocates of manualism. That the gospel of salvation cannot be preached to the deaf without signs, is indeed the crowning glory of manualism—(applause)—and let us all, therefore, bestir ourselves to ensure its preservation, for the benefit of the rising generation. Now, as to Mr. Farrar. Whilst gladly acknowledging his scholarly distinction, I must, however, point out that his case is altogether an exceptional one. Why, before entering the London University, of which he is, I believe, an undergraduate, he had for 14 years been under the tuition of Mr. Arnold, an accomplished oral teacher; who, of course, concentrated his teaching power on himself. Thus, he has enjoyed such advantages and opportunities as the vast majority of his own class can never hope to obtain under the existing conditions of modern society—exactly those which vast wealth alone can afford. I say, therefore, let them by all means be taught language under that system which has been proved or acknowledged to develop the mind, with one principal gateway of knowledge hopelessly shut, the most quickly within the limited period of time now attainable—viz., manualism. Need I ask you which would you prefer to be—a regular bookworm, personally estimable, but practically useless to his fellow sufferers, or a zealous missionary, devoting all his energies of both mind and body to the propagating of Christ's Gospel, in the only one way accessible to the children of silence—viz., the finger and sign language, which is universally acknowledged to hold the palm of superiority in its power of pictorial illustration or expression. I can only add that for a hearing and speaking person to be an excellent teacher of oralism, needs only one or two years of preparatory training; but to be an excellent teacher of manualism would require at least twenty years of practical acquaintance with the feelings and peculiar methods of thought of the deaf and dumb—(loud applause).

Mr. MAGINN: I have been much interested in what Mr. Armour has just been saying, and may say that I quite agree with all what he has said, and beg to propose the following resolution—

"That this Conference is of opinion that the 'combined system' as advocated by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, before the Royal Commission, is calculated to confer the greatest benefit upon the greatest number of the deaf and dumb."

Before I went to America I was rather one-sided, and opposed the teaching of speech too much; but after entering the celebrated college at Washington, I saw that not only speech could be taught with much success, but that those educated on the Combined System spoke better than those educated on the so-called "Pure" Oral method. I have come across deaf-mutes educated on all systems, and as I have met and conversed with the deaf in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, France, and the United States, I have not the least hesitation in saying that the combined method as advocated by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet before the recent Royal Commission certainly confers the greatest benefit upon the greatest number. I do not deny that some very good results have been reached by the oral method, and especially so in cases of those children possessing the natural quickness of observation

and retentiveness of memory which this method requires. I would refer you to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and his brother, Thomas, as my authorities in showing that there is no such thing as "Pure" Oral Method. The movements of the lips are small signs; it follows that those able to understand these small signs can be better and more thoroughly educated on the system that allows the use of large signs, when necessary. Mr. A. Farrar in an able article in the Dec. number of the *Deaf and Dumb Times* says, that the term "Pure Oral" is superfluous. The oral teachers only advocate an imaginary system, and many of them have unconsciously been speaking up for the combined system. I wish to correct a wrong impression that has gained some credence amongst the ignorant and unreasoning public, that the sign language—the agency through which we inter-exchange thought and opinion—is calculated to do injury to the intelligence of the deaf and dumb. This language is to the deaf-mute what German language is to the German, or the French to the French. Professor C. Gordon, of the Washington College, himself an advocate of Articulation says: To raise the dormant powers, to convey facts, to interpret relations, to stimulate the imagination, to appeal to the emotions, to regulate the passions, there is no substitute for the gesture language. I contend that the best evidence of the Combined System are the attainments of deaf-mutes who have profited by it, and that the deaf-mutes of America are far better educated than those of any other country. I defy the conclusions of 1000 Milan and packed conventions. As to the advantage of the American Combined System, let results speak for themselves. Sixty years ago there was not an educated mute in America, but now there are four who are principals of schools, three are editors of newspapers circulating amongst the hearing community, two are professors in the deaf-mute college, three are chemists, six are ordained ministers, two have entered the civil service of the Government, one of these who had risen rapidly to a high and responsible position, resigned to enter upon the practice of law in patent cases in Chicago and Cincinnati, and has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The number of those employed as teachers, artists, etc., is too great even to mention. (Applause).

Mr. HEWSON: I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Maginn's resolution. Having been educated on the old system I cannot be expected to form an opinion of the advantages of the oral system, which is a mystery to many of us. I hope, however, that both methods may be taught, and that some poor deaf-mutes who cannot learn the oral system will not be totally and cruelly neglected.

Mr. BEALE: I used to be one of the earliest advocates of the pure oral system. When a young man, as a member of the London "Wallis" Debating Club, I once proposed as a resolution that the "Oral System" is the best for the education of the deaf and dumb. I was, however, outvoted, my going into the hat alone for that motion (loud laughter) with about thirty or more against me. Since then, observations have convinced me that I had been wrong—(applause). Children who have lost their hearing after learning to speak are the proper people to learn the oral system, (applause) not so much to learn to read the lips as to prevent themselves from becoming dumb. But, for the born deaf-mutes, it is useless as they have no idea of sound as sound, but only as vibration, any more than one born blind has "an idea of the light."—(hear, and applause). I am in favour of both systems, but for different classes, and for the immense majority I maintain that the combined system is the only practical one possible, and I think that the systems should be carried on in different buildings—(applause).

Mr. J. W. DAWSON: As the spokesman for the committee of the Bradford Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute, I may say that they are in favour of the oral system. We believe this system to be the best, as it brings those educated under it more closely in contact with the hearing world, which should be the aim of all teachers of the deaf. The present standard of education of mutes under this system is unsatisfactory owing chiefly to the fact of their being at school but a very short time, about four or five and a half years. The oral system

has not yet had a fair test, and until the deaf children are compelled to stay at school seven or eight years, we cannot have the slightest hope for any good results; and in the meantime suggest that some instruction should be given in the finger and sign language. In my own experience I have found that many mutes I have received much benefit from the oral system, or rather, I should say, the combined system. I am told by such mutes, without exception, that they prefer the manual system as they feel happy when in the society of the educated deaf and dumb, and, at the same time, these mutes who possess the accomplishment of speech and lip-reading are very thankful, and use it to advantage amongst their relatives and friends.

REV. F. BINGHAM: I should be glad to say a few words upon the subject of the "oral" and "combined" systems of teaching the deaf. But in the first place I would ask you to dismiss the misleading theory that the oral system is a "Continental" or "German" system. Thomas Braidwood, a contemporary of De l'Epee in 1760, was the originator of the system, and M. Laffon de Ladebut, in a published letter to the Abbe Sicard in 1815, writes of the degree of perfection to which the method of teaching the dumb to speak originated by Mr. Braidwood, had been brought in this country. In the present day the results obtained by my father (the late Mr. H. B. Bingham), as well, I may say, as by the late Dr. Watson, at the beginning of the century, have not by any means been surpassed. Now the difference between those who uphold the combined system and those who uphold what is called the "pure oral" system is this: We who uphold the combined system say that mechanical speech ought to form part of the education of every deaf-mute *if possible*, but that it cannot possibly with advantage be made the means, and especially not the sole means of communicating ideas apart from writing: the use of the manual alphabet is essential to the speedy and proper education of all deaf-mutes, and from my own observation in England and abroad, I unhesitatingly say that the manual alphabet cannot be discarded. It is impossible to teach all deaf-mutes mechanical speech. One teacher who upholds the pure oral system, in reply to my question, "Do you not use the manual alphabet at all?" replied "No; we never use it in teaching." I then asked, "Do you say that you have met with no deaf-mutes incapable of learning by the 'pure oral' system?" He replied, "Oh, yes; it is not possible to teach all." "What do you do, then, with those who cannot be taught?" "Send them away," was the reply. Very well, then, the same answer having been given by other teachers of the so called pure oral system, I maintain that such a system can never be so beneficial to the deaf-mutes as the combined system, which adapts itself to all classes and intelligencies, and the important letter signed by twelve Headmasters of our public Institutions in the *Times* of October last, proves the correctness of this view—(applause).

Mr. J. W. POUND: I am bound to support Mr. Maginn's resolution. I can speak, and know the advantages of speech, and the difficulties too, in lip-reading, and although I can make myself well understood in London and the Southern Counties, the difficulties have been very great in the Midland and Northern Counties. Every county has a different dialect or pronunciation, that is, in expressing the same word or sound, it causes a very widely different contraction of the muscles of the lips, also facial contortion, so as to render it impossible to successfully tell what the people are saying. In many places the language is almost slang or bye words, meaningless to the deaf. In Leicester the pure oral system has been adopted, and I am very sorry to say that after over five years experimentalizing with the poor children, "It is a positive failure;" and as to useful knowledge, the poor afflicted children are in a deplorable condition. I have met them on their way home from school, and tried them with a simple question, but could not get an answer. They could not even answer, "What is your name?" or tell one day from another, but there are two particular pupils, who can hear so well that, many tell me they never were either deaf or dumb. One I know more of—that one's parents protested very strongly against the interference with their own ar-

rangements. The mother commanded the boy to go out, he went; she afterwards called him back, he obeyed; she gave him a book, telling him to read, "he did read," and *my wife was present and heard him. Now he is being put to the front as a sample of the pure oral teaching, in Leicester.*

There is a case of a boy, who was placed in the Edgbaston School, and in order to obtain sufficient funds, I applied to the committee of the Leicester Society, in aid of Deaf-Mutes, but could only get one quarter paid from the society, consequently nearly all the work of finding money to pay his expenses fell upon me. He lost six months owing to the alterations at the school, and altogether we were able to keep him at school for three and half years, leaving twelve months last Christmas. I have since apprenticed him to an engineer and maker of scientific instruments; he is a good lad, conducts himself well, is very diligent and has given his master so much satisfaction, that to encourage him, his master has often given him piece work, and enabled the boy to earn, I understand, 6s. and 7s. and even 8s. over and above his ordinary wages per week. (loud applause). That shows something in favor of the manual system—(applause).

Mr. C. GORHAM: I wish to say a few words in reference to the possibility of the superiority of the pure oral system over the others under certain circumstances. Though, as I will now admit, I have not had any practical experience in the system of education on the pure oral I think I can base on that from my own careful inquiries amongst the young deaf persons, who have recently left school, as well as those of the higher classes and who were educated in a private school such as the one I was in, and from the results I have obtained, I am more than convinced that the pure oral system can be successfully taught where pupils are kept in schools over ten or twelve years. So far, I have not yet met with one in the higher classes, where the system has failed, under the most advantageous circumstances, except in very backward pupils, yet those young people in a majority of cases do use the manual system to a great extent, and in many cases prefer to resort to writing when conversing with strangers. In the case of the poorer classes, I can cite several instances in Leeds, Bradford, in Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, where the pupils have been kept in institutions over six and seven years, and who do use their speech amongst their workmates, where they work and in the streets, for I often meet one or two of them in Leeds when returning home from their work. Still their friends use the finger or sign language all the time, that is *where* the lip-reading generally fails. Those who have been educated on the pure and combined systems, for a sufficiently long time, tell me that day they are very thankful to have acquired the benefits of articulation, and could not possibly do without it; they, however, one and all emphatically declare that they would never think of doing away with the finger language, and they could not possibly (in a majority of cases) make strangers understand them were they to articulate only. They also indignantly resent the suggestions of the Commission that they should not inter-mix, nor attend the adult Missions. In concluding, I would remind you that prejudice is the greatest failing with us, as Englishmen. We must not be too conservative, and must remember that in the days of yore a great many inventions were strongly opposed, and in many cases led to riots, strikes, and even murders; notably in the cotton trade, and despite these hindrances, the inventions have triumphed. With the gas we are now burning, it was amusing to see how our old Members of Parliament with all their senses and brains were so prejudiced that on the introduction of gas into the House of Commons, the architect was instructed to fix the piping at least a foot from the wall, they thinking that the flames actually ran through the whole pipings and would set the building on fire. So it is with us, we must not allow ourselves to be prejudiced against this grand invention; still I am of the same mind as many of you, that it is absurd to do away with natural signs altogether, for I have seen them used in even the very "hot beds" of oralism. The "Combined System" is the title which should be universally upheld.

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The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the year ending September 30, 1889, represents that school in a most flourishing condition. There was an attendance during the year of 434, of whom 249 were boys and 195 were girls, the total enrolment for the year aggregating 478. This large number has crowded the school-rooms and dormitories to such an extent that the Directors have determined upon the removal of the Institution from its present locality, and sixty-six acres of land have been secured for the sum of \$120,000.

The report of Mr. Croner, the Principal, gives a complete statement of the educational work and the methods of instruction employed with continued success. Both the oral method and sign system are separately and independently used. The former is employed in all cases when it may be successfully pursued, and the latter in those cases wherein it is believed that speech cannot be profitably acquired, the education and mental development of the pupil being the prime objects in all cases.

The industrial training of the pupils is being carefully attended to, with the object of preparing accomplished and skilled workmen. The Principal's Report also contains notice of the intermarriage question as bearing upon the parentage of the deaf and dumb. The Report also contains resolutions on the death of the late principal, Mr. Joshua Foster, and the late Treasurer of the Institution, Mr. Weir Lewis. Space is also given to Mr. S. G. Davidson's excellent report as the delegate of the institution to the Paris Congress of the Deaf. The typographical part of the report is the work of the Institution office, and is a good specimen of the efficiency of the pupil apprentices in this branch.

The Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Mississippi Institution, at Jackson, covers the years 1888-89. The appropriations of money have been insufficient to meet the expenses, and the institution suffers many needs. However, the health and progress of the inmates have been good. There have been on the roll since the last report, 191 pupils—95 in 1888, and 96 in 1889. Superintendent Dobyns recommends the enlarging of the corps of teachers and the making of provisions for teaching the pupils useful mechanical trades. Dr. S. M. Craft, the respected and honored physician of the Institution, and Miss Mossie McGann, the valued teacher of Articulation, were removed by death. These vacancies were filled by Dr. Wert Johnson, for several years. Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Miss Lulu E. Wharton, of Jackson, one of the best articulation teachers in the country. The school laborers under many disadvantages, yet good harmony prevails in all its departments. In view of the several narrow escapes from conflagration and the dangers the Institution is exposed to, the Superintendent suggests better means of heating and lighting the building and the employment of a night-watchman.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Central New York Institution, at Rome, N. Y., shows that there have been in attendance during the year ending September 30th, 1889, one hundred and sixty pupils—94 males and 66 females. The general health of the pupils has been good, and no deaths have occurred. The institution has a debt of \$25,000, incurred by necessary improvements during the past two years. The new main building, erected by the aid of an appropriation from the Legislature two years ago, was occupied on the 7th

of January, 1889, thereby concentrating the educational department, which was hitherto scattered all over the property, thus enabling the principal to have a more perfect control over it. There have been no changes in the Educational Department, and but one in the Administrative Department. Mr. Adelbert Dawley resigned as supervisor of the boys, and Mr. Roger McGrath, a graduate of the Institution, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. E. B. Nelson, the Principal, makes special mention in relation to the importance of industrial training, and recommends the appointment of a skilled man to have entire charge of the carpenter or cabinet-shop.

The Forty-fifth Annual Report of the South Carolina Institution, for the year 1889, contains a list of 74 deaf-mutes and 30 blind pupils, a total of 104. By direction of the Commissioners, an art department was opened last Fall with Miss Georgie Decker as teacher. She is a graduate of the New York Institution, and the school feels fortunate in securing the services of this young lady, as she is well equipped for inaugurating this new work. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. A. R. Cromer, in the corps of teachers, was filled by Miss Mary P. Holland.

Mr. Fox's concluding paper on the Paris Congress is unavoidably postponed till next week.

ITEMIZER.

Mrs. Thos. Shady, nee Miss Bauer, died of consumption lately in New York City.

On Sunday, March 2d, about fifty mutes attended Rev. Mr. Colt's services at St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn.

E. S. Waring took a position in the Independent Signal office at Grinnell, Ia., where he hopes to reside permanently.

The floating debt of \$5,000 of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes and their hearing friends, was paid on February 28th, 1890.

The Gallaudet Football Club, of the Hartford School, beat the Sycamores, a strong hearing club, by a score of 6 to 0, last Saturday.

The Lent Service in St. Ann's Church, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 12th, at 8 P. M., and the sermon by Rev. Dr. Mulchahey will be interpreted for Deaf-Mutes by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

Wm. F. Coghlan writes that he picked some May flowers in bloom, while visiting in Lunenburg, Mass., on a bright afternoon in the early part of February.

Mrs. Rhoda A. M. Barnard has returned to Boston after a four months' visit to her daughters in Brooklyn. Her intention was to visit Hartford once more, but she was too sick, and thought it best to return home as soon as possible.

The Lemon Party that "Mercury" announced would be given in Brooklyn on March 8th, will be postponed to the 15th inst., on account of the entertainment at the N. Y. Institute occurring on the same night, which would make a poor attendance for the Lemon Party.

Thomas Hollenman, of Dallas, Tex., is now an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Lowell. He became affected with head swimming from which he would fall down. He had a call from Mr. Hastings two weeks ago, who was employed by the firm of Padgett Bros, as collar maker two years ago. Mr. Hollenman would like his friends to know where he is.

The Eastern Association of the Deaf held its regular monthly meeting last evening at which time the annual election for officers took place and resulted in C. Stanger being elected President, John Lehr Vice President, E. D. Heller Secretary, and S. K. Price Treasurer. The members are going to have an entertainment for the benefit of the Eastern Hospital early in the Spring—*Eastern, Pa., Express.*

GUILTY IN WRITING.

JUSTICE TIGHE TRIES A DEAF-MUTE FOR PETTY LARCENY.

Michael Maloney, a deaf-mute, about nineteen years of age, shabbily dressed, was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of petty larceny preferred by Robert Balsamo, of No. 14 President Street. He pleaded guilty in writing and was sent to Raymond Street Jail for five days.

The mute was arrested by Detective-Sergeant James Burke on Wednesday night at the instance of Balsamo, who accused him of stealing an overcoat and a clock, valued in all at \$7. Justice Tighe was about to write preteritions he desired to put to the prisoner, when Assistance Clerk Neeson, to the surprise of the Court and all the attaches, announced the fact that he understood the language, and was immediately appointed as interpreter.

Then began a series of motions with the hands by Neeson and Maloney which proved decidedly interesting to those who watched them. The Court said: "Maloney, what have you to say to the charge of stealing?" Neeson crossed the two forefingers of his right hand over the palm of his left, then tipped his mouth with his index finger and all the fingers then began to play with such rapidity that it was impossible to follow them.

Maloney answered very deftly with his fingers: "I don't know. I think I am guilty."

Justice Tighe looked at Neeson and asked: "Are you sure that is what he means?" "Yes, sir," said the clerk. "I will have him write it if you wish."

"You had better," said the Court, and the mute wrote the reply as quoted above very intelligibly.

"Go at him again and say: 'Then you are guilty,'" directed the Judge.

This was done, and the answer came in the play of fingers:

"I think so. I was drunk and didn't know what I was doing."

Then the signs began again, with this result:

"Where did you get the coat?" "From the Italian. I was sleeping with him that night and took the overcoat and clock in the morning."

"Where are they?" "I sold them to a man on the boat Robina that lays at the dock of the United States Warehouse Company on Furman Street."

"How much did you sell them for?" "I sold them for \$1.50."

"That will do," said the Justice. "Five dollars or five days."

S. T. GREENE, B.A.

A GOOD MAN, A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER AND A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

The Ontario Institution for the Deaf is in mourning. The officers, teachers and pupils are wearing badges on the left breast that denote sorrow and express respect for the memory of a dead friend, Samuel T. Greene, B.A., who, for nearly twenty years had been a teacher in that Institution, and had won our enviable reputation in this capacity, is dead. He had been so intimately connected with the history of the school since its inception, and had done such good work in the class-room, and wherever the interests of the deaf could be promoted, his death has created a vacancy that few can fill so well. Only those who knew Mr. Greene intimately, and understood his general characteristics as a gentleman and teacher, can estimate his worth to the Institution, with which he was so long and prominently connected. He was not an ordinary man, nor was he an ordinary teacher. Thoroughly qualified by education and association to fill responsible positions socially and otherwise, he was a favorite companion for speaking as well as deaf people. His disability did not seem to interfere with his popularity and success under all circumstances of life. In this respect he was especially conspicuous. There are few deaf persons, no matter how well educated, so well adapted to the requirements of society and business as he was. His disposition was particularly friendly and happy. It was impossible for any one to come in contact with him without being influenced by his positive character and genial manner. He attracted friendship by a manifest desire to be friendly, and he retained his friends by earnest efforts to be useful. His cheerfulness was contagious, and any company of which he was one could not take a pessimistic view of present or prospective events. To him life was an unbroken sunshine. The little cares and responsibilities that are inseparable from human experience not being permitted to cloud his social firmament. In the home circle, with his pupils, or among the associates of the neighborhood, he was the same genial, sympathetic and magnanimous friend. It is easy to conceive how sure and lasting would be the love and respect such a character induced. He possessed the happy faculty of always saying and doing the right thing, at the right time, and in the right place. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver," Prof. Greene knew when to speak, and hence his advice was often sought to allay anxiety and remove unpleasantness. He could not tolerate a selfish disregard for others' interests. His own wishes were easily subordinated to the needs and desires of his friends—and associates. This magnanimity of character is made doubly sure the bonds of friendship that held the hearts of all who knew what a noble nature he had. Naturally quiet and unassuming, it was necessary to see the hidden life and know the latent sources of goodness and kindness that the man could command, in order to appreciate his true character. There is a life that appears, and under it, in every heart, a life which does not appear, and which is to the former as the depths of the sea to the waves and the bubbles and the spray on its surface.

Prof. Greene was eminent as a teacher. Himself a deaf-mute, with the keenest sympathies for those similarly afflicted, and with wonderful ability to reach and enlighten the mind and heart, he was a recognized authority on matters pertaining to his profession. He could, with surprising facility, lead a child from the barren haunts of its novitiate into the fruitful fields of knowledge and happiness. The transformation of character that would follow a few months' training, under his experienced and skilful guidance, was a subject for interesting discussion. With young children, who needed constant and judicious assistance in taking the first and most important steps in the path of knowledge, he had few equals, and we are sure, no superiors. For this reason he had, during the past decade, or longer, been in charge of the junior class, and his room was always the centre of attraction for visitors to the Institution. His devices for stimulating thought and creating an interest were amusing as well as instructive. A genius at contrivances for illustrating and simplifying his lessons, and an artist of no mean ability, he could make his classroom a picture gallery and a museum of curiosities. His command of the English language was highly creditable, and his knowledge of the manual and sign languages could not possibly be excelled. As a pantomimist he ranked among the best, if he was not the very best, on this continent; and his reputation as a delineator of passions, emotions, etc., is almost unbounded. Not only in the school-room and chapel did he excel, but outside on the playground, and in all arrangements for the amusement and instruction of the deaf he was a guiding spirit. This will account for his great popularity, and the love and veneration so generally accorded him by the deaf of Ontario, with whom and for whom he so faithfully labored.

Prof. Greene was a strong, healthy man, and fond of all popular out-door recreations. He was, too, a mechanic of considerable prominence. Yachting, ice-boating, etc., were sources of much pleasure to him, and few persons better understood how to construct,

equip and manage a boat, whether on the water or ice. The beautiful and sheltered Bay of Quinte, which lies within a few rods of the Ontario Institution, affords unlimited opportunities for the indulgence of this healthful sport, both in summer and winter. It was while enjoying a sail with his trim and swift glacial craft, in company with a few friends, that he met with the accident that caused his death. One of the skates entered a crack in the ice, causing the boat to swerve suddenly and with great velocity. Prof. Greene, who was standing forward, was thrown upon the ice with much force, striking his head on the left side near the base of the skull. He was picked up insensible, but soon revived, and was taken home. An hour or two after reaching his house he went to his bed-room, knelt down, and prayed earnestly, and then lying down relapsed into unconsciousness. In this condition he remained for two weeks, his right side being entirely paralyzed. All that loving care and skilful medical treatment could do to save him was done, but to no avail. His strength gradually failed, and early on the morning of February 17th, he died. When news of his death reached the Institution there were few dry eyes among the pupils, and officers and teachers felt unequal to the task of instruction and business. It was a great loss, and the sorrow was uncontrollable. During his illness, and subsequently, Superintendent Mathison was unremitting in his attentions, and did much to relieve near relatives of the care that necessarily devolved upon them.

The funeral occurred on the 19th, the services being held in the Institution chapel, which was appropriately draped for the occasion. At 2 P. M. the first part of the services began under the direction of Mr. Mathison, who spoke feelingly of the loss the Institution had sustained, and of the many noble qualities of head and heart that distinguished the deceased. He realized the difficulty that would be experienced in finding a teacher who could do the work that Prof. Greene did, and do it so well. Prof. Coleman, who had known the deceased, since he was a student at Washington, and had been intimately associated with him, in and out of the school room, followed with some references to the past, and words of sympathy for those who mourned because so valuable a life had gone out. Others spoke in a similar strain, and one of the boys offered a tribute from the two hundred and forty students boyed in sorrow about the bier of their benefactor and friend.

The religious services proper followed, conducted by Rev. Canon Burke, of St. Thomas Church, Belleville, and assisted by Rev. D. F. Bogart, of St. John's Church. The chapel was crowded with pupils and citizens, and the exercises throughout were most affecting. The Independent Order of Foresters, of which the deceased was a member, was represented by a large delegation, and the deaf-mutes of Toronto, also had a representation of four. The coffin was covered with beautiful floral tributes, expressing the love and sorrow of many friends. When the services closed all present took a last look at a face so familiar, and the procession to the Cemetery was formed. The boys of the Institution conducted the hearse, walking in double file, and a long line of sleighs followed. The chief mourners were his only son, Howard Greene, his only brother, Col. J. Greene, of Hartford, Conn., and his brothers-in-law, Messrs. Howard and Wallbridge.

Prof. Greene was born near the city of Portland, Maine, in 1884, and was a member of a family remarkable for intelligence and prominence in life. His primary education was received at the Hartford School for the deaf, where he had as school mates several who are now filling responsible positions as teachers of the deaf in the United States. He subsequently attended the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, D. C., graduating with the degree of B. A. in 1868. For a short time after graduating he was employed as a teacher in the Hartford School, and when the Ontario Institution was opened in 1870, he was offered, and accepted, a situation, where he continued to labor with conspicuous success until his untimely death. Soon after arriving in Canada, he was married to Miss Howard, a niece of the late Hon. Chief Justice Wallbridge, who is left with a family of fine children to mourn the loss of a kind, considerate, and generous husband and father. It is a long time since a death occurred in Belleville and vicinity that so deeply stirred the hearts of the people, and the expressions of sorrow and sympathy have been general and sincere.

"Tis only noble to be good,
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

J. B. A.

The "Drawing" Postponed.

New York, Feb. 28, '90.
DEAR EDITOR:—By circumstances, the grand drawing of prizes for the benefit of the Gallaudet Home is to be put off until the 25th of March. The committee is making arrangements in such a manner as will be satisfactory to all parties, and will give details of the scheme in the JOURNAL of next week.

Let it be understood that anybody can buy one, five or ten, for himself, in order that one of these tickets may draw one or two of the prizes.

Respectfully yours,

A. A. BARNES.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

A Reception.

NO COLLEGE PERIODICAL.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

The social side of college life probably holds the most pleasant experiences of the many looked back upon by graduates, and certainly the reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet last evening at their residence will find a place among the memories of the most enjoyable occasions in the college life of the Seniors and their room-mates who were present. The members of the faculty with their families and the teachers and officers of the Kendall School, besides the young lady students, were present. After the usual formalities of such an occasion, the young people repaired to the spacious hall for a very exciting game of passing bean-bags, while the older and more sedate portion of the company found their way to the doctor's library to discuss subjects of the hour, or to Mrs. Gallaudet's studio to examine the many beautiful products of her brush and pencil. Bean-bags may not be the latest novelty in the way of amusement, but we think there was never a jollier game invented, possessing an equal amount of excitement and good-natured rivalry. And then there was dancing, also,—not your prim and correct Miss-Nancyish kind, but real, hearty dancing, for pleasure and not as a matter of form. And the refreshments served during the course of the evening,—they completely captivated the student heart. The reception was at an end by half-after ten, and the company dispersed.

We stated in the issue of February 20th that a committee had been appointed to confer with the faculty on the matter of a college paper, there plainly having been a misunderstanding on the part of that body as to the object, expense, and probability of success of the journal. The committee, in order to secure a meeting with the faculty, handed in the heads of a few of their reasons, and were led to suppose the conference would be granted. At its meeting, Tuesday evening, the faculty gave the matter a second discussion and again decided adversely to the plan, without, however, permitting the representatives selected by the students to appear in their behalf. Up to date no explanation of this ignoring of a just and reasonable request has been made. We presume this second refusal on the part of the faculty will settle the matter of college journalism "for good and all" but those who had the matter at heart and whose efforts have thus come to naught, are not open to the criticism that every attempt heretofore made in this line has been—namely, that it was all talk. The inconsistency of the argument that the expense would be too great, was made more evident in the last than in the first faculty decision. At the last meeting, figures received from an outside publisher, who was interested in our efforts, were presented. This publisher offered to print each month five hundred copies of an eight-page quarto, at the ridiculously low rate of \$10 per issue. This was thought too much for our calibre! The disappointment at the result is general, and is made more keen by the want of valid excuse for the decision of the faculty.

"Brazil" was the subject of Mr. Zorn's essay before the Literary Society at its meeting, Friday evening. The prominence to which that country has recently risen in the eyes of the world by reason of its bold strike for liberty, made the subject an interesting one to those present, and Mr. Zorn treated his topic in a thorough manner.

"Has the fear of punishment more influence on the human conduct than the hope of reward?" was then debated by Messrs. Beadell, '91, and Allard, '94, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Himrod, '91, and Kershner, '94, on the negative side. The judges decided that the evidence presented would seem to show man had more cowardice than covetousness in his nature, and accordingly awarded the debate to the affirmative.

Messrs. Hosterman, '93, and Holtz, '94, gave a very laughable dialogue, which they entitled "The World's Fair," and Mr. Wurdemann, '91, rendered in signs "The Rhine."

Unless there is intentional deception in his last article in the *Silent World*, we think we have "spotted" "Gurney," the much-talked-about and much-abused correspondent of the paper above alluded to. William Gurney Jenkins, of the Hartford School. Under the caption of "Burning with Envy," he makes mention of "editorials from the Athol Transcript, the Anamosa Eureka, or an *Annals* article from the pen of Mr. Draper, all of them former pupils of this school." Hartford is the only school that can claim the honor of having graduated Hill, Booth and Draper collectively. This gives us Hartford Institution, without doubt, as "Gurney's" abiding place, and the rest is told by Mr. Jenkins' second name. Right?

By the way, the fact that two of the obnoxious letters alluded to by "Gurney" in the above-mentioned article were evidently written by college students, led us to follow up the matter. While it is possible that some teachers may resort to the means referred to by the *World* correspondent for leading to false impressions, concerning their work, we think that

"Gurney" might have shown better judgment in his selection of example and avoided placing himself open to the charge of misrepresentation for the sake of gaining his point. Our *Little People* says, in presenting the three letters to its readers: "Our pupils will be interested in the following extracts from letters from some of our former pupils, which were received by Miss — during the holidays." It will be seen no claim is made that the letters were written by deaf-mutes, as "Gurney" assumes, and his further statement that "there is nothing in these letters to justify their publication save their excellence" is belied by the very extract he quotes. It is passing strange that "Gurney" omitted the "unimportant, perhaps trivial, detail," in his description of "Number 2," that the latter became deaf at the age of three years, and was eleven years a pupil of the Rochester school, and that his "private teacher" was one of his father's employees, who taught him a few signs during two years. We have no interest in the matter further than a desire to see fair play, and are strongly inclined to think that in this instance at least "Gurney" is far more "arantly misrepresenting," in his efforts to build up a cause for complaint, than is justified by the importance of the subject discussed.

DOTS.

The reading-room has been provided with an entire set of new locks for the paper holders. The old ones were sold at auction, realizing enough to make the entire outlay little more than a dollar.

The Georgetown College Journal for February bears on its cover a fine photo-engraving of the '89 football team, with the information in large type underneath that they are the champions of the District.

Tracy, '90, delivered a lecture before the Kendall School pupils, Wednesday, on "The Cannibals of Australia."

The announcement of the death of Greene, '70, brought out many anecdotes of his college life. He managed the first pantomime entertainment given by the students, and owing to his fine command of natural signs he was the leading actor on that occasion. He is said to have been a "good fellow" in all respects, interesting in conversation, genial in disposition, and "everybody's friend."

Dean Porter delivered the afternoon sermon in chapel to-day, his subject being "The Spirit and the Flesh."

W. B.
KENDALL GREEN, March 2, '90.

PHILADELPHIA.

(From our Philadelphia Correspondent.)

Yesterday afternoon, Rev. J. M. Koehler officiated the Holy Communion in All Souls' Church. There was a good many deaf-mutes, besides several pupils of both sexes of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf in attendance.

A pleasing increase was noted in the Bible Classes after the service.

It was announced that the Bishop's appointment for confirmation at All Souls' Church is charged from Wednesday evening, March 5th, to Sunday, March 16th.

We are sorry to lose the "cheerful and generous face and soul" of our old friend and neighbor, Mr. Pat McDonnell, who left our midst for Williamsport, Pa., last Thursday evening, where he has secured a good position as a shoe laster. We extend to him our best wishes for his success and prosperity in his business and in his matrimonial prospects.

We were surprised to learn that Miss Ida B. Brooks, Assistant Secretary of All Souls' Working People's Club, will relinquish her present position in the Institution about the middle of this month, with the view of going home. We will miss her quiet yet very cheerful face from our club circle.

Last Monday Judge Gordon sentenced William Knabe, whom our hero, Massey, delivered to justice, to two years and nine months' imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary, for stealing \$75 worth of articles belonging to C. F. Stiles.

Rev. Mr. Cloud is expected to reach here this week.

Mrs. William Stevenson, mother of Mr. Henry Stewart and Miss Georgia Stevenson, has improved in health since her pleasant visit to Miss Lydia Deuling and Mrs. Bowers, in Lancaster, and Mr. and Mrs. Witmeyer. She returned home in good spirits last week.

The Chirological Lyceum of the Y. M. C. A. has sent \$11.40, made from the proceeds of Rev. Mr. Koehler's lecture at the Y. M. C. A., November 13th last, to the Home Fund, which is in charge of Rev. Mr. Koehler.

Mr. Sullivan, who is the Secretary of the De l'Epee Society, is the youngest member in his Society. He is very active in his work.

We were shocked by the sad tidings stating that Mr. Joseph Tindall, who had been four times president of the Old Cleric Literary Association, died suddenly last Wednesday, aged seventy-seven years. He was buried last Friday or Saturday. He was a printer by occupation.

Judge Arnold, who attempted to assassinate Bishop Whitaker, was sent to the Insane Asylum at Danville, Pa., last Tuesday.

The committee comprising Messrs. J. R. Lewis, E. D. Wilson, Spencer M. Hannold, W. Shepherd, Fred W. Hewitt, H. Blankensee, besides the President, to make arrangements for the banquet for celebrating the

second anniversary of the organization of Apollo Social Club on April 21st, was appointed by the President of the club.

The club would like to have the representatives of Fanwood Social Club, and Ephphatha Club and other deaf-mute clubs, present at the banquet. Should any representative of a social club intend to be present at the banquet, if he sends his name and address to W. H. Lipsett, 1309 Christian Street, will receive a card of admission.

Apollo Club held a business meeting at its house last Saturday evening. Some very important business was transacted.

The club will remove to a better place after March 30th.

THE RECORDER.

PHILA., March 3, '90.

TROY, N. Y.

"Winter never rots in the sky" seems to verify the statement that we will have cold weather from now to June. There is, too, another old saying, "a green Christmas produces a fat grave yard," and it is verified by the fact that there has been an unusual number of deaths this Winter. "La Grippe" "clutched to" this city quite severely. Mr. J. Ritter received a word that Mr. Vandenberg, of Crescent, several miles away, died, aged eighty-four years. A sketch of his life will be published later on, if possible. We extend our heartfelt sympathy toward the family.

As is known Miss Myra Croak has been married to Mr. Robert Heller, of Riverside, Pa., and both took up their residence here after a wedding tour. I had expected some one to give a description of the occurrence in your paper, but no one has. Well, I know very little of it, as unfortunately I was not present, but, being acquainted with the couple, let me say that their acquaintance was formed at Fanwood. Robert was a genial, jolly good fellow, and liked by all his schoolmates. His wife had a host of admirers. The best wishes of Troy mutes go with them to the end.

A pleasant party was given at the magnificent residence of Miss Bella DeWillegar, one of Albany's most refined ladies, several months ago. Some of those present came from this city. An enjoyable evening was had. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Becker celebrated their wooden wedding at their rural home last December. Those present numbered about sixty, of which ten were deaf-mutes. They were the recipients of many handsome and useful things. A mountain of fun was had!

Jerry Drum, who, for some reason, was transferred to Rome (N. Y.) School from Fanwood, graduated last June, after three years' study. When last seen the other day, he said that he was promised a job in the line of carpentry. He has our sympathy in his bereavement caused by the loss of his mother, who died recently after a long illness.

A curious as well as amusing incident occurred one day in the summer several years ago. Mr. William Watts, of Coxsackie, came around here and, meeting Joseph Kinney (they were strangers to each other at the time), stopped him and asked him by means of writing, "where does Joseph Kinney live?" Joseph, a little surprised, could not restrain from bursting into laughter, responded by telling him in the sign language, "he is right here," meaning himself, to the great surprise of William. Recovering a moment, they then chatted socially. "Oh, yes; I know Connors," said William, in reply, and he evidently thought it was his old chum, George Connors, of Syracuse, N. Y. And at his request, he was led to my house. The only words William expressed on entering and getting a glimpse of me, was this, "Is that you Connors?" You are so much different from your former self." "Why, yes!" said I, greatly surprised, "what do you mean?" "I do not know you, nor ever saw you in my life." On pointed out his mistake, William threw his head back, uttering "oh!" and, turning to innocent Joseph, he said, "You should have told me his name in full."

H. B. Brown will entertain our society with a lecture, Saturday, March 8th. The annual election of officers takes place two weeks later, March 22d.

A vote of thanks is to be tendered Mr. Thomas F. Fox for his kindness in entertaining the readers of the JOURNAL with a series of interesting articles about the Paris International Congress.

DEVELOPER.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

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| March 9. | —Cleveland, O., 10:30 A.M. |
| " 9. | —Cleveland, O., 4 P.M. |
| " 14. | —Canton, O., 7:30 P.M. |
| " 16. | —Pittsburgh, Pa., 10:45 A.M., Holy Communion, Trinity Church. |
| " 16. | —Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 P.M., Calvary Church, East End. |
| " 17. | —Cincinnati, O., 7:30 P.M. |
| " 18. | —Richmond, Ind., 7:30 P.M., Mixed Service. |
| " 21. | —Cleveland, O., 7:30 P.M. |
| " 22. | —Chicago, 7:30 P.M., Confirmation Lecture. |
| " 23. | —Chicago, 10:45 A.M., Confirmation by the Bishop. |
| " 23. | —Chicago, 2:30 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon. |

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-mutes will be entertained with a lecture by Mr. Chas. W. Van Tassel in April. The date will be made known in due time.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The De L'Epee Celebration.

A FINE ADDRESS BY MR. J. C. BALIS.

At St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, the evening of February 22d, in the chapel, were gathered a few people, who had become interested in the announcements made on several successive Sundays of an entertainment to be given by some of the children and officers of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, in aid of a fund for home for the aged and infirm deaf-mutes of Pennsylvania. The exercises were to have opened at 7:30, but were delayed until 7:45, when but a very few persons other than the deaf of the city were present. That was a most discouraging feature. However, all who participated in the exercises entered their work with as much ardor as would have been awarded to a crowded house.

After an opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. White, rector of the church, an introductory address was made by Mr. J. B. Jackson, a member of the church, and of the Executive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, who acted as chairman for the evening.

Then followed the address by Mr. J. C. Balis, instructor in the school. He took for his subject the "Abbe De l'Epee." His remarks were read orally by Mr. N. J. Stewart, also of the school corps of instructors. The remarks were well received, and it was much regretted they could not have been heard by a larger audience.

THE ABBE DE L'EPEE—LIFE, WORK AND RESULTS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The object of this evening's exercises has already been announced, is to do honor to the sainted memory of a benefactor of the deaf; one of the earliest and most thoroughly earnest of our instructors and self-sacrificing friend, and in a way that, were he present to witness it, would meet with his hearty approval as the best way, viz., that of a course of provision for our unfortunate fellows with the aid of his name and illustrious deeds and by means of the developed powers of brain and hand those deeds have assured to us.

This benefactor and friend, Charles Michel de l'Epee was born at Versailles, France, November 17, 1712. His father was an architect in the services of King Louis XIV., and was noted both for talent and piety, and sought to impress upon his children, moderation of desires, the fear of God, and love for man. These impressions took such a powerful hold upon the nature of Charles, and so pleased his father, that he was often troubled because he could remember so few struggles with sinful inclinations.

When the time came to select a profession his choice fixed upon that of the Christian Ministry, and, for some opposition at home, he was allowed to enter up a course in theology at the University of La Sorbonne. In due time he graduated and received the title of Abbe, usually bestowed upon the theological graduates, who, however, frequently followed other pursuits.

Having a veneration while a student, doctrines then under the papal interdiction and frowned upon by the Jesuits of that day, his application for admission to the priesthood was denied, since he could not subscribe to the principles required, and at variance with the dictates of his conscience and his intellect. This seemed the end of his hopes in that direction, so he turned his attention to the law, which his father had at first desired, as being more speedily remunerative than the exercise of ecclesiastical functions.

He soon passed the necessary stages, was admitted to the bar and began to practice the duties of his new profession. He soon found this an uncongenial field of labor. He was shocked at the trickery and disgusted at the downright villainy he discovered in all branches of the profession, and at that day considered essential to success. Therefore, he renounced his practice, and proceeded to occupy himself with active benevolence among the poor and needy, turning his long heart and shaping his every effort toward the priesthood wherein he yearned to serve.

His piety and zeal at last won for him the notice of Jacques Bossuet, a nephew and namesake of the famous Bishop Bossuet, of Condom and Meaux, who, in 1712, then Bishop of Troyes, and well acquainted with the character and tenets of De l'Epee, called him to his service, admitted him as a small canon in his diocese. Now was his spirit uplifted in joy and gratitude toward that Providence in whose highest service he now deemed himself enrolled. He at once set himself to work, and the more intense for the long enforced suppression of his Priest, physician, counselor, counselor, in season and out of season, ever laboring, always willing, entirely unselfish, following as closely as it is possible for man, in the footsteps of his Saviour.

But this was not to last. This was not his destined work. He was soon to feel the power who shapes our destinies and all was changed. His friend and protector; the one, among the many who professed to follow and more the livery of his Divine Master, who saw and recognized the Christian spirit of De l'Epee, was laid away to rest. Quickly his successor in the bishopric removed him, and obtained an interdiction, forbidding him the exercise of all his priestly functions. Humbly, sorrowfully, he once more turned away, his hopes for eminent usefulness seemingly forever dashed aside. But the Master had other and higher honors to bestow upon him, to whom His service was meant and drink, and the conscientiousness of His Divine approval.

While persecuting his benevolent quest among the poor, one morning, he entered a lowly room where two young women were seated, sewing. His knock passed unnoticed; he spoke, but received no reply. Astonished at the seeming rudeness, while he was hesitating whether to retire or repeat them, their mother entered the room, and at once explained the circumstances. She told him, weeping, that they were twin sisters, her children, and both deaf and dumb. She further added that Father Vanin, a priest, had made an attempt to teach them some religious truths by the aid of pictures and objects, but he had recently died and she feared that no other would be found to interest himself in them.

"Believing," said De l'Epee, "that those two unfortunates would live and die in ignorance of religion, if I made no effort to

instruct them, my heart was filled with compassion, and I promised that if they were counted among the lost, I would be counted everything that was in my power. Having at the time no assigned duties to perform, and having no occupation for my business, except to bring the precepts of religion and morality to the relief of the unfortunate, I entered upon a path of activity absolutely unknown to me. Thus unconsciously do we find him entering upon his life work, a work for which his previous training and experience had eminently fitted him; a work whose results should serve to sound his praise throughout two continents, where thousands with reverent affection now turn him to me. While the Abbe was a student, he had imbibed from one of his tutors "that there is no more natural and necessary connection between abstract ideas and the articulate sounds which strike the ear, than there is between the same ideas and the written characters which address the eye." He regarded this as a revelation; that time, the learned holding that speech was absolutely indispensable to thought. The Abbe, however, held to his conviction, and believing that written language might be the means of awakening thought in the minds of the deaf and dumb, he set about making them understand the significance of written and printed words. With rare acuteness he reasoned that the sisters must have some means of communication between themselves, and their natural signs would form the simplest and easiest instruments. An inquiry he found that they had such signs and he at once arranged to teach them. Showing them bread he obtained the sign for "eat," for water, the sign "to drink," for chair, the sign "to sit" and so on. Finding in all their signs some natural attribute of the designed object or action, he at once grasped the key to the problem, that the deaf-mutes, like hearing children, could assimilate his signs to the nature of the object, the more readily did his pupils form a notion of it and comprehend him.

There was encouragement, such as we who practice these methods nowadays cannot know or feel to the full, as he did, their teacher. He invented, arranged, enlarged and corrected his signs, until he had as perfect and methodical a means of communication as was at that time possible.

From nouns he proceeded to verbs, and led his pupils on, by gradual steps, through every form of the verb and all words derived from it, until he could dictate to them long sentences in signs, in the order of the French language, and secure from them written translations, full and exact. His system enabled them to obtain a knowledge of a great number of words, the parts of speech, and the construction of sentences, and begin to have the pleasure derived from the intelligent reading of books and periodicals. This was astonishing success. Public interest was aroused and excited at the novelty of his undertaking and his processes, and he soon found himself in charge of a number of deaf children, leading them out of the depths of intellectual darkness and heathenism into the broad sunshine of intelligence and morality—developing "spirit" into "soul."

About this time some one brought him a work written by one Juan Pablo Bonet, a Spanish monk, and published at Madrid in 1620, relating to the deaf-mute, and instructing the deaf and dumb, and teaching them to speak. It contained a manual or finger alphabet. De l'Epee with delighted surprise he had not heard of it or of others. Thinking it might assist him, he went to work to learn the Spanish language, and he related to his pupils the sign language alphabet with some changes of his own. This alphabet was afterwards brought to America by Dr. Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc in 1816, and improved by the latter to what it now is, the most beautiful single hand alphabet known, and universally employed in the United States. The sign language in this country. Here then, did the Abbe obtain another facile instrument for the prosecution of his plans and work, and aid to exact rendition of language for the deaf.

The school of De l'Epee was wholly supported by his own private expense, and his means were small, but his high economy was necessarily practiced. Nevertheless, he was unwilling to receive pecuniary assistance, lest he should be charged with mercenary motives.

"It is not to the rich," said he, "to whom I have devoted myself, it is to the poor only. Had it not been for these I could not have attempted the education of the deaf and dumb. Several anecdotes are extant, showing how little he was to be dazzled by opportunities of personal aggrandizement."

In 1780, the Empress of Russia sent him her congratulations upon his success and offered him a valuable gift. He refused the gift, but suggested that Her Majesty send him a poor mute to educate instead. The Emperor Joseph, of Austria, called upon the Abbe, when on a visit to Paris, and offered him the revenue of one of his estates in Austria. His answer was for a Christian prince to be content with an old man. His Majesty desired to bestow a gift upon the deaf and dumb, it is not my head, already bent towards the grave, that should receive it, but the good work itself. It is worthy of a great prince to preserve whatever is useful to mankind." The Emperor understood, and soon after his return he sent one of his ecclesiastics to Paris, who after a course of instruction from De l'Epee, went back to Vienna and established the first National Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. These will suffice to show that he was a true philanthropist and Christian philosopher.

This, then, is the man whose name, the deaf of these two grand republics, France and the United States, delight to honor and proclaim, for the admiration and example of those who, like him, in humble abnegation seek to dare and do in the walks of philanthropy and love.

The Abbe de l'Epee died on December 23d, 1789, at the age of seventy-seven years. His funeral was attended by deputies from the National Assembly of Paris, the mayor, and the representatives of the Commune. Two years after his death his school was adopted by the National Government, and is known to-day throughout the civilized world as the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of Paris.

The successor of De l'Epee, the Abbe Sicard, a young man whom he had trained to be an instructor at Bordeaux, was in every way worthy of his master. He was to whom went Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the system in this country, when weary of the selfish and mercenary spirit, which refused him in England the instruction he sought for the benefit of American deaf-mutes, unless he pay a price and bind himself to a term of service and to secrecy. It was the Abbe Sicard who welcomed him to all he had to offer him. In all he knew and sent him home to Hartford rejoicing. That is why we stand to-day the foremost in superiority of methods and distinguished results.

With Gallaudet came, in 1816, Laurent Clerc, a deaf-mute and graduate and assistant of the Abbe Sicard. These two organized what is now the Hartford School for the Deaf, and the system of De l'Epee. From Hartford went forth Clerc to Philadelphia in 1821, to organize a school, already established there by a benevolent Hebrew, David Seixas, and to instruct new teachers, and likewise Harvey P. Peet to New York, on a similar mission with the same system. These three schools, with others since then, have sent forth teachers through out our whole country, and now, in this year of grace, 1890, we can name seventy-three institutions giving instruction to

8,575 deaf children, over 7000 of whom owe all their happiness and intellectual attainments to the fabled efforts of this grand man, Charles Michel de l'Epee, while the remainder are, in great measure, indebted to the same first cause for their enlightenment. France has remembered him, and at Versailles, the citizens have erected a bronze statue to his memory. On the 24th of May, 1879, another statue was unveiled on the grounds of the National Institution for the Deaf at Paris, executed and presented by Felix Martin, a deaf-mute sculptor, upon whom the decoration of the Ribbon of the Legion of Honor was bestowed by the Republic, in recognition of his talent, and the generous spirit he displayed.

And now do we, the deaf of Pennsylvania, propose to found, with the fund already started, a nobler monument than a marble statue or figure of bronze, to perpetuate his name—that of a "Home," where the aged and infirm among our number, to whom the system of De l'Epee has been a source, shall be received and sheltered; where their last days upon earth shall bear testimony that his loving spirit has descended to us of to-day, equally with the fruit of his labors.

There is a great and wide-spread misconception of the object of our Institution for the deaf. They are neither hospitals, asylums nor reformatories. They are schools, and to the greater number actual homes, during the period of their school life, since nowhere else will they receive their "home training," which is so necessary to their young and particularly informed minds. They differ from other schools in being boarding-schools, and their teachers specialists. That the pupils remain there throughout the school year at the Institution is necessary to their effective discipline, and to the keeping of them constantly under the process of instruction, mental, intellectual and moral. It is conceded by every one that a foreign language is more quickly, easily and exactly mastered, by living in constant communion with those who use it. Just so it is with the deaf, who are learning a foreign tongue, of which the sign language is the medium of translation for them. When they can hear, undertake to master a foreign language, they have English, with which to compare it, and rules, to which it can be made to conform, and upon which to base your comprehension of it. But the deaf have no language whatever, and therefore no sound with which to compare it, and no rules from repetition, nor even the dumb significance of thoughts which burn, maybe, as fervently as yours or mine.

Here, then, does the sign or gesture language find its eminently proper place, as a more powerful and designed instrument in overcoming these difficulties inherent in deaf-mute instruction. It is the means of drawing forth ideas, which have no vehicle of expression, on the one hand, and on the other, that of absolutely giving ideas to some, of awakening thought in the minds of those who have none, and no ideas to start them, or thoughts which wither to clothe them for the drawing out.

As the accomplished linguist is comparatively rare among the hearing, so is the accomplished deaf-mute among the deaf as to language. But there is a difference in favor of the deaf-mute, who deserves the greater credit, for while the hearing sign, and has surmounted far greater obstacles in his mastery of the English language, the most difficult and perplexing language under the sun, than his hearing compeer, with a mother tongue to assist him. The deaf as a class are simply life-long students of a foreign tongue, and there is nothing but sign, and them, except lack of hearing, and, therefore, speech, which is peculiar to almost every foreigner.

The sign-language of De l'Epee, as handed down and improved, is a most powerful emotional language, penetrating to the innermost depths of our being, and drawing forth a response far more quickly than the music of spoken words, because the sign conveys the thought, the idea itself, while words must be digested, ere the thought strikes home. Therefore, to the deaf, it is the language of debate, of address, of poetry, and the facile expositor of eternal truths. Almost every word of ordinary use has its sign, and is arbitrary, but fixed and explicit, with all its grammatical shades of meaning clearly indicated.

The sign-language is the dictionary of the deaf. It follows the order of thought rather than that of words. It is employed first to clearly impress a fact upon the mind of a pupil; secondly, to explain a word, or to convey an idea expressed by it, or a sentence, phrase or clause; thirdly, to draw from him his own notion of a thing, or an idea, to which his own stimulated brain may give a more graphic and more definite and more graphically, and on the instant, a word or a sentence that would cause a French or Webster hours of cogitation, perhaps, to so clearly set forth—it will do it, too, far more simply and comprehensively than most examples of dictionary-makers. It is, in fact, a room, it is a means, to the end that the deaf shall attain a ready and available instrument for communication with those who hear, viz., the English language, and the speedy and proper use of it, as an aid to further attainment in all branches of knowledge open to the hearing through the sense of sight.

Last summer, there was held in Paris an "International Congress of Educated Deaf-Mutes." Delegates and representatives were there from ten different nations, speaking or writing eleven different languages, gathered from both hemispheres. There was proved the power of the sign-language, the "Volapuk" of the deaf, whereby each and all were perfectly able to make their wishes, wants and aspirations known in a manner made possible by no other means. The educated deaf of the world, and of the United States, in particular, will, one day far distant, have a great deal to say and do, as to the methods, men and measures employed in the instruction of their fellows. They will not long permit them to serve as "subjects" before the clinics of experimental theorists who hear, and act altogether from an exterior point of view.

They know, and must make known, what is and should be the proper and effective method of procedure in the instruction of the deaf. They know how and why and wherein they have been injured and retarded, or aided and benefited, by this or that method, means or measure, and they know such to be eliminated or conserved accordingly. They are already investigating the scientific aspects of their condition, as to heredity of deafness, the effects of marriage among blood-relations and relatives upon their offspring, and similar subjects of interest to society and themselves.

In their social relations among themselves and with their neighbors, they are law-abiding, thrifty and cheerful, and they are persons of great worth and character. In conjugal relations they are models of faithfulness, of domestic affection and unity. The number of known divorces among them can, I believe, be counted on the fingers of one hand and leave room for "next!" Deaf children are rare exceptions among them, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. I have personal knowledge of 158 deaf couples, whose children number 217, of whom but ten were born deaf, and six of the ten belong to one family. This is owing to consanguinity of their parents or grandparents.

Among the deaf are editors, lawyers, writers, clerks, and bankers; men known in science and invention; poets, sculptors, artists, clergymen and eminent instructors of the deaf and dumb, and next to the best among their more fortunate hearing con-

temporaries, and superior in their varied walks to a large majority of them.

Confined to the use of the pen in their intercourse with the outer world, accustomed to see a word and not hear it, they are most accurate spellers, and concise, ready writers, to the point direct. Owing to his lack of hearing, the deaf writer or student is enabled to devote more strict attention to study, to literary work, to art, designing, his professional labor, his trade. Through the training to be received at the National College for the Deaf at Washington, the only college of the kind in the world, the deaf young man or woman may attain to the highest rank in literature, in science and in art.

This is the ripest fruit, grown from the humble seed sown by De l'Epee, and nourished by his prayers and tears. Are we not, then, justified in seeking to commemorate the name of the author of this felicity: of holding up to reverence and emulation the example of his life and deeds; of hailing him with glad acknowledgment the father of the system, which in two continents has produced such marvelous results, and conferred such inestimable blessings upon the thousands who now lead lives of usefulness, returning to the state which educates them intelligent, loyal citizenship; and enable them to yield their grateful homage to the Great First Cause, whose fiat created, and whose providence has preserved and fostered for the deaf-and-dumb, a way by which they come to know him as he would be known? 'Tis not an empty echo which returns to me the answer, Aye! JAMES C. BALIS.

Some exercises, illustrative of the method of instruction pursued in schools for the deaf in teaching beginners language, were performed by three little boys of two years' instruction, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Allabough.

Finally came a concert recitation of "A Child's Wish," by five young ladies, whose gestures gave a most accurate rendition not only of the song, but also of the poetry of motion. They were applauded by the Chattanooga Salute at its close.

Mr. Jackson then remarked that the collection to be taken up was for the home fund, and it was hoped the audience would have been much larger, but in that all had been disappointed.

The return of the contribution plates was a great surprise and decidedly a most agreeable one; the amount being nearly \$35 in currency and a written promise of \$50 from Mr. Brunot, of Pittsburgh.

Thus entered the De l'Epee entertainment and those most interested, returned to their homes tired, but jubilant.

My impression of the slim attendance at the majority of such entertainments is that it is owing to the fact they are generally held in the churches. It is a matter of regret, but nevertheless true, that few people will attend entertainments at a church, while many will readily go to a public hall. Another thing, the word "dumb" has the effect of turning people away, where the simple word "deaf" interests them and is apt to arouse their sympathy. They believe that being for the deaf and dumb, or by the deaf and dumb, the entertainment is likely to be of such a nature they cannot understand it. I would suggest that such meetings in future be held in a public hall, if possible; that posters be distributed, announcements made, where practicable, and it be kept before the public in some paper of large circulation, and that the word "dumb" be left out as far as possible. I do not share in any silly sentiment about the word "dumb," but I know that it has been given a very incorrect meaning in many localities. I believe the fact that it is used often in the sense of "stupid" has much to do with the mistaken ideas relative to the deaf as a class. I know all I have suggested will cost money, but think it would pay in the end, for in all great undertakings something must always be risked.

Now there is Mr. Bell out on mischief bent again! The amount of injury that man is doing to the deaf of the world will not be realized for some years yet. There was a time when we could have listened to his theories with some degree of patience, but that time is past.

He has fame and wealth. It is only by combining forces the deaf can hope to obliterate many traces of the injuries he is doing them. He can pay the papers to publish his theories; the people who know he is wrong and are most anxious to help the deaf are usually the ones who cannot do such a thing.

There remains for us only one thing, to meet him on his own ground. We must travel and lecture, we must prove by figures, by facts and by illustrations, where he is wrong. I believe it can be done. Who will undertake it?

S. C. B. EDGEWOOD, PA., Feb. 24, 1890.

REV. JOB TURNER.

THE WELL-KNOWN DEAF MUTE MINISTER WILL PREACH HERE TOMORROW.

Rev. Job Turner, of Statutoun, Va., a deaf-mute minister of the Episcopal church, arrived in the city Thursday night, from Raleigh, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Grier, whose deaf-mute uncle Mr. Turner knew in 1833. Mr. Turner gave a series of lectures in Raleigh on his European tour. He was abroad three months, during which time he lectured to mutes in many of the large cities of Europe.

Mr. Turner is on his way south for the purpose of making addresses and preaching. He will occupy the pulpit of St. Peter's Episcopal church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, with Rev. Mr. Cheshire. His sermon on Europe will be delivered, Mr. Cheshire reading it for the benefit of the congregation at large, while Mr. Turner interprets it for the deaf and dumb. Pews will be reserved for the latter, both white and black, on either of the middle aisles, immediately in front of the chancel. Charlotte, N. C., Chronicle, Mar. 1.

COLUMBUS.

Entertaining the Solons.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S REMARKS.

A Trick that should not be Repeated.

(From our Columbus Correspondent.)

As nearly every one knows, our State Legislature is elected every two years, and with the incoming of that assembly, it is customary for the Institution to give an exhibition to them, which serves both to enlighten that body upon the workings of the Institution, and amuse them at the same time. Our latest was given last Thursday evening, and was participated in by a large number of the pupils. Owing to the fact that whenever these entertainments are given, a crowd of outsiders are sure to rush in and monopolize the limited space which the chapel gives, it was found necessary to issue tickets of admission with the invitations, which had the good effect of keeping out those who were not wanted, thus giving more room for the legislators for whose sole benefit the exhibition was given. A similar entertainment was given on Friday, the 21st, to which all outsiders were gladly admitted, so it is evident that there need be no cause for ill-feeling on the part of the latter named class. Promptly at a quarter past eight, the curtain rose. The programme as rendered was in most respects the same as that given on the 21st, and contained few variations. A full description of the latter was given in the JOURNAL last week, so we'll not go into details again. Master Seldon Pratt, son of the Superintendent, opened the evening exercises with a selection on the piano, and was followed by Eva Nutt and Verna Carr, who gave the doxology in signs. Next came an address by Supt. Pratt. Miss Lizzie Stouffer then recited the national hymn, "America." A class of beginners in signs and articulation followed. "Hail Columbia" was then recited by Miss Annie Walton. Little George Flick and Carrie Lingle, two bright young pupils, then stepped on the stage and gave a school-exercise in grammar. A farce, enacted by Wm. Frankhauser and Frank J. Brenan, was the last number of the first half of the programme. Seldon Pratt and Prof. Schirmer began the second part with a duet for piano and violin. An encore was demanded and granted. Following this came two tableaux representing incidents at Valley Forge. Governor J. E. Campbell, who was present, was here requested by Supt. Pratt to favor the audience with a few remarks. He complied, and mounting the stage kept his hearers in a state of laughter for several minutes. Misses Clara Runck, Bessie McGregor and Georgiana Lampson gave an exercise in articulation, and were succeeded by Ed. H. Melvain, who recited the "American Flag." Then came on what we believe was the best feature of the evening. "Cholly" Cory, a clear and intelligent sign-maker, who is nearly the equal of Prof. Patterson in pantomime and without a peer as a mimic, gave, in a highly amusing way, the history of Poor McGinty's downfall. It was well received, and deservedly, too. McGinty with his blustering swagger, the hospital surgeon's decorous dignity, the driver of the coal cart, and the "cop" twirling his billy, were all graphically portrayed. On the whole, "Cholly" made a decided success, and the cake that he took ought to be a big one. A tableau, "America, the Home of all Nations," was next given. Those who took part in it with their characters were:

3-2-'90.

CONNECTICUT.

Charles E. Park applied to Agent Preston of the Associated Charities, two weeks ago, in this city, for aid. Mr. Park had several letters of recommendation, among others from the Mayor of Utica and the Chief of Police of Syracuse. When questioned by Agent Preston, Mr. Park displayed considerable education. He said he had been educated in the college at Washington, D.C. He wanted to be sent to Providence, R. I., where he could get work in the woolen mills. The case was turned to Town Agent Reynolds by Agent Preston, and Park was furnished a ride to Providence. The JOURNAL has an impression that he met Park twice before, and Park claimed that he belonged to Texas. He is considered to be a vagrant.

The property of Robert A. Benham, brother-in-law of L. J. Leek, in New Haven, was attached two weeks ago in a suit for \$1,000, brought by Susan J. Cisco, a colored deaf-mute domestic for non-payment of her salary, but it has been withdrawn, since the suit was satisfactorily settled. Miss Cisco has been in service for Mr. Benham as a servant for about eighteen years. Now she is at work in some laundry.

A very pleasant surprise party in Branford on the evening of Monday, February 24th, on Mrs. William H. Averill's birthday, was occasioned in spite of the bad weather. After supper, Mrs. Averill and her two fine-looking daughters and a young lady were talking, and one of her daughters told her mother that she heard the bell ring, and Mrs. Averill immediately opened the front door. To her immense surprise she saw a crowd of people outside, and they came in and made themselves at home. Social converse and games held sway till midnight, when a fine collation was served. Some time after the collation, the party broke up and all went home. Among the surprisers from New Haven, Bridgeport, Guilford and other places, present were Mr. and Mrs. James D. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac P. Beach, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Irene Averill, R. D. Livingston, John Mirth, George Axt, still others whose names—excuse my betrayed memory.

Miss M. Axt is on the sick list. The announcement of the death of our friend and classmate, Prof. S. T. Greene, of Belleville, Ont., in the JOURNAL, was read with the deepest regret. He was immensely popular at the Hartford school, when a member of the High Class under the late Prof. Jared A. Ayres, before he went to the college in Washington. His classmates were Messrs. W. L. Bird (now dead); Eugene Wood, now of Indiana; L. A. Houghton, teacher at Knoxville, Tenn.; Jas. G. Parkinson, of Chicago, solicitor of patents; W. Pray, (now dead), J. B. Hotchkiss, tutor at the college at Washington; R. D. Livingston; and Mrs. Dean (nee Clapp), of Minnesota; Mrs. Roberts (nee Dew-snap), of New York; Mrs. Rudolph (nee Miss Bartholomew), of Boston; Miss McKay, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Fairman (nee Woodward), of Hartford.

NEMO. NEW HAVEN, March 3, '90.

Scranton and Vicinity.

Messrs. Wolfe Morris and Pat. F. Judge were among the visitors to Dunmore on the 4th inst.

Mr. August Christ had the writer for company nearly all day of Sunday, the 10th, and they called to see Miss Granger during the day.

Misses Jeremiah and O'Malia visited Miss Kramer recently.

The Dunmore post office has been so busy during the past year as to have the postmaster's salary raised next June, and have made the Postmaster-General to look forward for an assistant postmaster there. Since Mr. J. A. Boland has done it valuable services, he will be the chief assistant postmaster. He will assume the duties of that office on the 1st of April.

The anniversary of the birthday of George Washington was celebrated

An impostor has been going the rounds of the mutes in the city, claiming to be a deaf-mute, but his lack of shrewdness gave him away several times.

An entertainment by pupils will be given in the chapel next Saturday evening. The Clonian Society has agreed to let them have the use of the chapel. From appearances, it will be a "snide" affair.

Several of the boys here have been up to tricks lately. The other day one of them went to a gas-jet connected with the main pipe and applying his mouth to the jet, blew with all his might for a minute or so; then the stop was turned on leaving it closed, as a natural result the bubble of air, interposed between two streams of gas, went floating quietly on through the tube. Now it happened that the day was a cloudy one, and all the gas-jets in the printing-office, tailor and shoe-shops were lit. Suddenly they flared up and then sank down into oblivion. To describe the astonishment of the foremen would be attempting the impossible. They simply could not make it out at all. Though doubtless amusing, the above trick is one we would not advise young America to try, for serious results may occur. Either the gas, after going out, may pour in and cause suffocation, or else the festive urochin may, as happened here, meet with a dose of strop oil.

HARLESFRAN. 3-2-'90.

MINNESOTA.

Supt. J. L. Noyes, of the Faribault Institution, will deliver a sermon at the Young Men's Christian Association building, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Society of the Deaf, on the 9th of March. A general invitation is extended.

The graduates of Minnesota will have a re-union at Faribault, next summer, but the date has not been decided upon yet. It may be late in June. President J. L. Smith will announce the time next month. It is generally expected that they will have a grand time.

Mr. John Gerber, who escaped from the conflagration of the Tribune building, is rumored as having returned to Chicago. He suffers from pains in his arm, caused by the late fire, and since then has not been able to work.

Mr. L. W. Hodgman, of Red Wing, spent Washington's birthday and the day after at St. Paul, as the guest of Charles Thompson and Matthew McCook. Programmes, prepared by themselves during Mr. Hodgman's stay, were made out as follows: First, trip to Panorama of "Monitor and Merrimac"; second, by rail to Minneapolis at noon; third, way back to Hamline, where the gun tournament was to take place; fourth, at Mr. Thompson's residence reviewing the day; fifth, by electricity to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Spear; sixth, visit to Mr. Hodgman's relative, whose name is Kellogg, and a well known weather prophet in Minnesota. The occurrences of the weather during February, as prophesied by Kellogg, were nearly fulfilled. The gun tournament at Hamline, where Thompson had a match, was reported in the St. Paul Pioneer Press, of the 23d inst, as below:

SOME REMARKABLE SCORES MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE ST. PAUL GUN CLUB.

The annual meeting of the St. Paul Gun club was held recently, at which the following officers were elected: President, Frank Ponsonby; vice-president, Dr. L. W. Lyon; secretary, Thomas L. Wann; treasurer, Roger Kennedy; directors, C. C. H. Smith, John Pfister, and Charley Paul. The club has two fixed events on hand. One is a tournament, to be held just previous to the national tournament at Minneapolis, and the other a match with the East and West teams now touring through the country. The club members are confident of winning in the latter event, as they think they can get together ten of the very best amateurs in the country. This is a bold statement, but judging from the scores of made some of the members recently it is not only possible, but very probable that this can be done. The shooting done on the club grounds at Hamline has been under the Chamberlain rules, which differ from national rules, and are much more trying. Under these rules the members have been shooting straight away and left, straight away and right, and right and left. To give some idea how accurately the men shoot the following scores made recently are noted: "Hod" Thompson, 118 out of a possible 120; "Wann" Thompson, 100; "Kenny" Thompson, 90; Thomas Wann 94, Charles Thompson 92, and Charles Paul 94, out of a possible 100.

Hearty congratulations were exchanged on the receipt of the news announcing Chicago as the site for the World's Fair.

D. Tousey: "Good news, I will take my whole family there by short rail."

Chas. Thompson: "It makes no difference to me."

L. W. Hodgman: "Would go to the County Fair in 1892, if Chicago should not fulfill its undertaking; but, oh! that is good news."

Matt. McCook: "O. K. I will get there by foot line."

F. Brant: "St. Louis was my choice."

G. Dane: "I hope to see my friends there from the East."

Miss Elizabeth Demotte, a daughter of W. H. Demotte, formerly Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf, is now clerk for the National Educational Association, under the roof of the Hotel Ryan at St. Paul.

Mr. Farnham C. Close, of England, who is making a tour in this country in the interest of Christian Work, arrived at St. Paul last Tuesday, and called on Matt. McCook. He had just come from Toronto, Canada, where he conducts religious services, and will preach before the St. Paul Deaf-Mute Society on Sunday evening, March 2d.

Ives. Feb. 28, 1890.

NOTICE.

Deaf-Mutes of Brooklyn, N. Y., and surrounding towns are requested to send their names to J. F. Domelley, 102 Broadway, Brooklyn. He has been appointed census taker among the deaf of that district. Promptness in this matter will greatly facilitate things.

Residents of Newark, N. J., and vicinity, are invited to Trinity Church, next Sunday, March 9th, at three.

in a manner appropriate to such an occasion, the city being tastefully decorated with flags, etc. The grand army men, and other civil societies and organizations had a parade. Reviewing the parade were several deaf-mutes, among whom was one, Mr. Fred. King, of Binghamton, N. Y., who came here, as stated in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. August Christ. He inspected the machine shops, the rolling mills and the machinery, gigantic, enormous and small, used therein, in company with Mr. McDonough.

A sparring match occurred at the St. Charles Hotel, on the 27th of January, between Judge (a deaf-mute) and O'Donnell. The deaf-mute scored the most points, and was declared the victor.

W. T. B. DUNMORE, PA., Feb. 27.

MINNESOTA.

Supt. J. L. Noyes, of the Faribault Institution, will deliver a sermon at the Young Men's Christian Association building, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Society of the

FANWOOD.

All Ready for March 8th.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED.

The Cooking School Opened, But Details Next Week.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

For the benefit of those who wish to attend the Pantomime entertainment in our Institution next Saturday evening, the 8th, we wish to say a few words.

The stage fixings are to be different from heretofore, and so arranged that the change of scenery between acts will occupy a few minutes only, and thereby spare the audience the discomfort of waiting too long for the curtain to rise. This will, as every body will admit, be a great improvement.

The scenery will be entirely new, and of course the same with costumes. The play "The Red Gnome and The White Warrior," many will remember, was played here twice before very successfully, but at intervals so long apart that it will please many to see it repeated. The cast of characters are excellent, and made up of the best actors the Institution can produce. The rehearsals are under the direction of the celebrated William G. Jones, who will appear in the leading characters. The deaf public are already too familiar with this gentleman for us to describe his attainments as an actor. Prof. Fox, who, as everybody knows, has won an enviable reputation on the stage, will also perform one of the leading parts. This should induce a large attendance.

The large number of tickets already sold by Prof. Currier indicates that the holding capacity of the spacious chapel will be pretty well taxed. You should come early to avoid the rush. Come either by the Second, Third or Sixth Avenue Elevated cars, to 128th Street, then via Tenth Avenue Cable road to 163d Street. Those who want to laugh, but can't, should come to this performance. Others who wish to aid the Peet Memorial Fund, but do not wish to attend, should buy a ticket, or send in a contribution equivalent to the same. Enough is said, so let us all hope next Saturday's performance will be a grand success, and the net receipts so encouraging as to set the fund on a lively trot once more; and it is hoped the public and those concerned will not permit it starve, as it has during the past year or so. Prof. Jones assures us that a bulletin will shortly after be published for the satisfaction of "an anxious public."

Last week the first meeting of the Silentia Base Ball Club of 1890 took place at the Institution, the most interesting feature being the election of officers for the coming season. The result of the election stood as follows: Thos. F. Fox, Manager and Treasurer; Frank Turner, Secretary; and C. Kiewetter, Captain.

With a view of making the education of the girls as complete and practical as possible, the Board of Directors, at the earnest solicitation of the Ladies' Committee, have fitted out and furnished one of the basement rooms as a kitchen, and engaged Mrs. Gillette, of New York, to give a thorough course of instruction in cooking. Mrs. Gillette combines intelligence and experience, and comes to us very highly recommended from the cooking school at No. 9 University Place, New York City. The class will meet on Friday in each week. Thirty girls will attend the course of instruction, while eight of the older girls will do the cooking.

"Livingstone in Africa," was the subject of a very interesting lecture before the Fanwood Literary Association last Saturday evening, by Prof. Van Tassel. The usual thanks were tendered him. Frank Turner was called upon to read the news.

One of the domestics of our school has been very sick with pneumonia, and at present writing her life hangs in the balance. Much sympathy is expressed for the poor woman, and everything is being done to relieve her sufferings. She came from Ireland a few months ago and is without relatives or intimate friends.

Next week, we expect our letter will be unusually interesting. The pantomime next Saturday, and the cooking school for girls which was opened last week ought to make it so.

Winter has not let us off easy this year after all. It blew and blustered all day March 2d, with the fierceness of a Dakota blizzard. It laid its icy hands on all New York, and covered it with a mantle of snow that is delightful to see.

AQUILA.

A Feline Curiosity.

Judge G. A. Ringwall is the happy possessor of a feline curiosity. This particular tabby is nearly thirty years of age and, therefore, so far as his species is concerned, the oldest inhabitant in the territory. He is also blind, deaf and dumb, and otherwise eminently decrepit. The animal, however, finds his way about with ease, through the sense of smell, despite his several little infirmities. Florence, for years, gloated over her tobacco chewing dog, but we defy her to produce a cat that can hold a candle to this one.—Yuma (Cal.) Times.

DETROIT, MICH.

Since I became a resident of Detroit, it seems the deaf of the city have made remarkable changes, changes for the better. In the first place they have formed themselves into a society, founded on a strong basis. The same attempt has been made several times to arrange such a society, but each have proven an entire failure. The name adopted for this society will be known as the Clero Literary Society, organized exclusively by the deaf of Detroit, Mich. It was formed on the 13th of December, 1889, and from that date up to its last meeting, it has made a rapid and steady progress, a thing the present officers had no hopes of seeing. However, from the writer's own observations, it shows a sure promise of remarkable success and far more than has hitherto been anticipated. The officers are, President, Mr. George Honsz; Vice-President, Miss Clara P. Smith; Secretary, Miss Gertrude E. Maxwell; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Ranspach; Critic, Mrs. Preston Perry; Usher, Mr. Randolph Stark. The chief object of this new formed society is to promote our own improvements by holding meetings every two weeks and in other ways looking to this object. On Saturday, the 22d, we held a special meeting, Rev. A. W. Mann delivering a very interesting lecture, his subject being on Self-Respect. At its close, a motion was made and carried that one of the members be invited to give a recitation in the sign-language for the pleasure of Rev. Mr. Mann. Gertrude Maxwell was chosen, and as it was befitting the occasion, she recited, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Miss Clara P. Smith, as I understand, is well known to many of the readers of this paper, and being a personal friend to many in New York State. I believe they would be pleased to learn that she is at present living in Detroit and doing well. There is not a lady in the city, especially one of the deaf class, that can wield an abler brush than she. I have never seen more handsome productions than those which have come from her brush. She has a promise of becoming famous yet, if she keeps steadily at her occupation.

There recently appeared in one of the JOURNAL issues, a writer under the nom-de-plume of "Dreamland," who it appears made special mention to Prof. Bell, and from what he says I can frankly admit, he is not alone in his opinion of Mr. Bell's continued objections to deaf-mute intermarriage. I am of the same opinion as himself and don't believe Prof. Bell will gain anything from them. It is, however, clearer than ever, from what so constantly appears in print, that the deaf are being unjustly made the objects of curiosity.

Being a correspondent for the Deaf-Mute Mirror, published at Flint, Mich., I will resume my accustomed nom-de-plume, as I do not think any one would care to know me by my real name.

PANEY.

DETROIT, Feb. 24, '90.

The Gallaudet Home.

On the morning of Sunday, February 1st, Mr. H. J. Nelson gave the inmates some good advice in the library room. He referred to the late Rev. Henry Winter Syle and said that he had known the "pioneer missionary" from boyhood, they having been associated together at Mr. D. E. Bartlett's private school for deaf-mutes in Poughkeepsie.

Miss Bishop's sister and a lady friend were her guests, Thursday, the 4th ult., and they remained until the next day to be present at the party, about which we have written.

Samuel Moses is back from Vassar Hospital, where he sojourned for three weeks to undergo medical treatment.

The lady managers had their monthly meeting, at the residence of Mrs. Thompson, the secretary, on Friday afternoon, the 7th ult.

It becomes our duty as a correspondent to correct an error, which unavoidably crept into a letter that was printed in the JOURNAL last December. In justice to the Silent Daughters of the King at Fanwood, it should be said that the handsome presents consisting of worsted shoulder capes, hoods, slippers and white aprons that were given to the women, on Thanksgiving Day, came from them instead of the King's Daughters of Newton, L. I., as we had it. Will the circle first mentioned please accept the sincere thanks of the female inmates.

Prof. and Mrs. Currier spent part of Saturday, the 8th ult., at the Home. The professor favored the inmates with a very interesting chapel service the next morning. His text was taken from a certain chapter in the Acts.

The many friends of Mrs. C. M. Nelson will be glad to learn that she is improving nicely after a protracted illness. Dr. J. M. Cornell, the family physician, was called on Tuesday, the 11th of last month.

While Miss Allen and Miss E. P. Nelson were here Thursday, the 13th ult., they went over the building on a tour of inspection.

St. Valentine's Day came in dismal and rainy, yet in spite of the inclemency of the weather, Miss Libbie E. Foland, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Hattie Bailey, of Mott Haven, found themselves up here. Miss Foland seemed quite struck with the improvements that have been made in the house since she left us two years ago this month. She has not changed

ed a bit in personal appearance, and her mastery of the finger alphabet and sign-language remains as good as ever.

Morning service on the third Sunday of last month, was conducted by W. J. Nelson, who took for his subject, "faith, hope and charity."

A hail storm accompanied by thunder and lightning swept over the portion of the country, Tuesday night, the 18th ult. However, no damage was done hereabouts.

Ash-Wednesday, which ushered in the lenten season, was observed with an appropriate morning service.

The one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of George Washington's birthday, Saturday, February 22d, was honored by the presence of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet among us all day. The glorious stars and stripes waved in the cold winter breeze in honor of both personages, for the name of Washington and that of Gallaudet is dear to the heart of every inmate. Oysters, cakes, oranges and ice cream, from the lady managers, were served at the dinner table. There was a pleasant gathering in the library room after supper, and Mr. Sprague in the person of Uncle Sam, gave a brief, but very good sketch, of the great statesman's eventful life. Dr. Gallaudet seemed much interested in the amusement gotten up by five of the inmates. However, as we have repeatedly mentioned the different characters in which they figured, it is not necessary to make any comments about them.

Dr. Gallaudet officiated at the morning service, on Sunday, the first, in lent. A collection was taken up, then we had a celebration of the holy sacrament.

In the evening our reverend friend preached in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., by invitation of the rector, whose name we cannot recall, Saturday before last.

Drs. Cornell and Baxter performed an operation on Mr. Atwood, who is suffering from some internal complaint.

Our visitors of Sunday afternoon, the 23d ult., were Misses Annie M. Leary, Alice M. Hatch, Leila Nelson and her brother William. They drove down to the Home from Poughkeepsie and enjoyed their call very much. Miss Hatch is a semi-mute young lady, a graduate of the Lexington Avenue School, tall and intelligent looking. She had a pleasant word for all, and expects to pay us a visit next summer, when the country will look more beautiful than it does now.

LOUISE.

Society in aid of the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

From		
W. O. Fitzgerald,	\$1 00	
Mrs. W. O. Fitzgerald,	1 00	
James Lewis,	1 00	
Rev. James Lewis,	1 00	
Rev. P. Cornelius,	1 00	
Rev. Anson T. Colt,	1 00	
Mrs. Anson T. Colt,	1 00	
Rev. Thomas Gallaudet,	1 00	
Albert A. Barnes,	1 00	
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Barnes,	1 00	
C. Q. Mann,	1 00	
John Carlin,	1 00	
Mrs. John Carlin,	1 00	
Mrs. Sarah E. Sip,	1 00	
Robert Harth,	1 00	
Geo. H. Witschies,	1 00	
Mrs. Geo. H. Witschies,	1 00	
L. N. Soper,	1 00	
Mrs. L. N. Soper,	1 00	
Miss Lillie M. Price,	5 00	
Dr. L. J. Peet,	1 00	
Charles T. Blake,	1 00	
Mary C. Peter,	2 00	
Catherine Schaeffer,	1 00	
Madam Grant,	1 00	
Mary Eaton,	1 00	
James Wilson,	1 00	
Lizzie Knorr,	1 00	
Catherine Knorr,	1 00	
James W. Parker,	1 00	
Miss Margaret C. Ryer,	1 00	
Jacques Williamson,	1 00	
Fred. L. Peak,	1 00	
Miss Kate Blauvelt, Nyack,	1 00	
George T. Weller, Pine Brush,	1 00	
E. A. Hodgson, New York,	1 00	
A. A. Barnes,	1 00	
Leo Greider, Brooklyn,	1 00	
W. J. Nelson, Poughkeepsie,	2 00	
	47 00	

DONATIONS.

Through Rev. Thomas Gallaudet.	
From	
The Misses Ferguson, Stamford, Ct.,	75 00
Miss Minnie C. Hoffman,	25 00
Miss Sarah B. Lockwood,	25 00
Miss Mary Cooke,	500 00
Mrs. E. C. Hull,	5 00
Mrs. E. S. Anchemuty,	50 00
W. Beck,	50 00
Miss M. M. Flagg,	50 00
Wm. E. Thorne, Cohoes,	50 00
Wm. Earle,	50 00
Erving Grinnell,	10 00
Mrs. J. L. Newcomb,	2 00
Miss M. L. Sheafe,	2 00
Miss G. C. Walter,	20 00
A. M. Sawyer for Miss Daggett,	5 00
G. S. Springfield,	30 00
A friend through Mrs. D. P.	5 00
Mrs. E. W. Aldrich,	200 00
C. W. Cothel,	5 00
Mrs. J. L. Newcomb,	5 00
	1,079 00

LECTURE.

By Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,	3 65
By Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, under auspices of the M. L. A.	2 50
	6 15

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Proceeds from tableaux given by Miss Alice Hatch	53 04
Bubble party given by Miss Lillie M. Price.	18 86
	71 90

MITE FUND.

Through Miss E. Strahle,	2 00
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CHURCH OFFERINGS.

St. Ann's Church	82
" " in Epiphany	25 00
" " " "	10 00
	35 82

ALMS BOX.

At H. R. R. R. Station at Poughkeepsie.	53
At Gallaudet Home	1 86
	54 86

Total from November 12th to March 1st.

ALBERT A. BARNES,

Sec'y and Treasurer.
NEW YORK, March 1st, 1890.

ROME NEWS.

MATRIMONIAL—LITERARY—SOCIAL.

"Princes and Lords are but the breath of God." An honest man's the noblest work of God; And certes, in fair virtue's heavenly road.

The cottage leaves the palace far behind." —Robt Burns.

On the evening of February 20th, a merry company of the friends and relatives of Frank Gould and Minnie Wolfe, of this city, assembled at her parents' residence to assist in celebrating the marriage of the young couple. Both are well and favorably known. Frank is a first-class master baker in the Star Bakery. He was never a pupil in any Institution for the deaf, being a semi-mute, and became such at eleven years of age, after he had learned to read. He became acquainted with some of the Institution boys about four years ago, and then began to learn signs and the manual alphabet. His progress in this difficult language has been good, as ought to be proved by his success with it in his suit for the hand of Miss Wolfe, one of our former pupils.

The Rev. Dr. Webster of the M. E. Church performed the ceremony, assisted by Prof. E. B. Nelson, who is never more pleased than when called upon to start his former pupils on the matrimonial road. The gifts were numerous and substantial. I will not attempt to give a complete list, but one can get an idea of their variety and desirability if I mention a few, such as: upholstered chairs, table cloths, towels, table service, silver butter-knives, silver butter-dish, table castor, berry sets, salad dishes, carving set, vases, dinner set, chamber sets, lamps, oak parlor stand, et cetera. After the ceremony, the guests sat down to an elegant collation, and the fun flowed fast and furious. It was remarked that a certain young lady, who has lately shown considerable interest in the matrimonial conundrum, was seated next to the groom. This was interpreted as an omen of her being the next one of the company present to don the orange blossoms. It was also remarked that two or three young couples present paid particular attention to all the proceedings after the manners of persons posting themselves for a similar undertaking.

Among the deaf-mutes present from out of town were Misses Nellie Loucks, of Dolgeville, and Minnie Miller, of Ames, and Mr. Geo. Stewart, of Oneida. Many others, who had been invited, sent their regrets and substantial souvenirs. On Saturday, the 22d, came our great midwinter masque and merry-making in honor of the Father of his Country. If the benignant George Washington could but know that the anniversary of his advent into the world was made the occasion for filling the hearts of these children of silence with mirth and joy, we are sure that he would think his birthday was not misused. Being Saturday, the usual story-telling in the chapel was omitted. Those who proposed to take part in the masquerade, had plenty of time for preparation. The event came off in the large dining-room of the pupils. A little after seven o'clock the maskers filed in, and we outsiders strained our eyes striving to identify the persons inside the beautiful or grotesque costumes. There were not as many masks as last year, but this was so much the better for the guessers. There were enough to make a very gay display. The disguises were very difficult to penetrate. When the masks were lifted the following stood forth:

Mrs. Holliday, "Boots and Shoes for sale cheap;" Lizzie Stewart, "Lawn Tennis;" Jessie Oliver, "La Grippe;" May Williams, "Cocoanut;" Ella J. Randall, "Snow-shoes from Canuckia;" Mary Collins, "The North Woods;" Alice Collamer, "Candidate for Confirmation;" Yetta Burkhardt, "Rainbow;" Miss Terrill, "Gipsy Queen;" Miss Lockwood, "Grecian lady;" Miss Rich, "Fairy;" Jennie Winegar, "Monk;" Grace Shotts, "Italian Peasant;" Grace Rogers, "Voodoo Queen;" Mary Monahan, "Druid Priestess;" Matie Hathaway, "Lawn Tennis Player;" Mary Krause, "Italian Queen;" Lulu Martin, "Card player;" Rose Ewig and Jennie Fields, "Sisters of Charity;" Clara Burton, "Scotch Lassie;" Bella Evans, "Red Riding Hood;" Tillie Botts, "Butterfly;" Flora Beckingham, "Waiter Girl;" Mary Weaver, "Summer;" Mary Bemiss, "Ghost;" Addie Flood, "Liberty;" John Johanna, "Prince;" Frank Churchill, "Negro Duke;" Andrew Keenan, "Earl;" Shaw, "Zouave;" G. Blass, "Vagabond;" C. Hodge, "Drummer Boy;" R. McCabe, "Jewish bootblack;" T. Kinsella, "Gipsy Girl;" Ed. Murphy, "Peddler;" R. Post, Paddy B. Fields and W. Wright, "Cops;" S. Taplin, "Soldier in Uniform;" W. Odell, "White Cap;" J. Dingman, "Army officer;" A. Messier, "Colored Fireman;" S. Kimball and G. Barber, "Firemen;" D. Costolo, "Dandy;" Fred. Foster, "Newsboy;" B. Gage, "Milkmaid;" W. Adams, "Gorilla;" F. Baker, "Coward in a barrel;" H. Wilbert, "Chinaman;" L. H. Huffstater, "Humpty Dumpty;" J. McCabe, "Tramp;" T. Bremmer, "Fox Hunter;" and W. Greenslate, "Great Auk."

Besides the young people in costume, there were quite a number of other characters simulated with more or less success. These, however, did not take off their masks when the others did, but kept them on in the vain hope that their identity would remain hidden, and the counterfeit taken for the real. For instance, the silly tried to look wise, and the wise

burlesqued as clowns, the dull deluded themselves (if not others) that they were witty, the bashful tried to look bold, and the anxious unconcerned, the wicked wore the mask of virtue, while the good tried to appear wicked. The miserable tried to pose as happy, while the forlorn maiden of the Young Lochinvar, waited in vain for his coming with a smile on her lip but an ache in her heart. But why spin out longer the idea which Shakespeare has so concisely expressed in "All the world's a stage," and men are the players. Not that we object, Oh, no! The mask is so often pleasanter than the naked reality that we had rather the counterfeiter were maintained. And even the wearer may often be benefited by trying to live up to the better counterfeit. So let us not raise the mask.

The larger boys have lately organized a society amongst themselves under the name of the "Silent Helpers," of which John Thomas is President. Stiles Woodworth, Vice-President, and Chas. Messenger, Secretary and Treasurer. Their object is, as their name suggests, charitable work. Upon the evening of the masquerade, in conjunction with the King's Daughters and Miss Terrillas, Gipsy fortune teller, they sold refreshments to the visitors at different booths. The boys selling lemonade and pop-corn, and the girls pop-corn and cocoa. Their best patrons were the other pupils, and more than ten dollars was cleared. Among the deaf-mutes present from out of town were Geo. Stewart, of Amida; Messrs E. A. Brown, Risley, Nye Brown, Butcher, Sigman, Blair, Beare and Van Allen and Miss Annie Winegar, of Utica; Eva Bellinger, of Delta; Pat. Brennan, of Kirkland, J. Lever, of Ilion; Mrs. Nye Brown and Mrs. Geo. Connor, Syracuse; Miss Minnie Miller, of Ames; and Miss Nellie Loucks, of Dolgeville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould honored the occasion with their presence. There were many friends of the pupils present.

On the whole, the affair was one of the most successful and enjoyable that we have ever had.

Some alphabet cards sent Miss Randall by Mr. Robert M. Patterson, of Brooklyn, to be sold for the benefit of the Gallaudet Home, met with a good sale. J. H. E.
ROME, N. Y., Feb 24, 1890.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION

OF THE

Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes,

ON AUG. 12th, 1890,

TO ORIENTAL GROVE.

MUSIC DRAMA PANTOMIME

Grand Entertainment and Reception

IN AID OF THE PEET MEMORIAL FUND

OF THE

EMPIRE STATE ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES

AT THE

CENTRAL TURN VEREIN OPERA HOUSE,

(67th Street and Third Avenue.)

Monday Evening, April 14, 1890.

The Peet Memorial Fund Committee of the E. S. A. D. M. is collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, the former Principal and President of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the form of a statue. To Dr. Peet is due the origin and adoption of the present enlightened laws relating to the instruction of the deaf in the Empire State. The Association has authorized the undersigned Committee to present an entertainment in New York City, the proceeds of which wholly go to the Memorial Fund of the Association.

Central Turn Verein Opera House has been secured for the occasion. It is undoubtedly the handsomest and best appointed hall adapted to the purpose to be found in the metropolis. Its central location, and the various ways of reaching it by elevated and surface cars make it a very desirable selection.

The entertainment will comprise music, comedy, drama pantomime by a host of well-known amateurs. Dancing commences immediately after the performance. The committee will be so arranged that hearing people will feel as much at home as the deaf-mutes who attend.

PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8 P.M. DANCING AT 10 P.M.

TICKETS, (admitting Gentleman and Lady) - 50 CENTS.
Extra Lady's Ticket, - 25 "
Reserved Seat, - 25 "

Can be procured at the box office on evening of Entertainment. Private boxes can be had on application to any of the Entertainment Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

FORT L. SELINEY, Pres. J. F. O'BRIEN, 1st. Vice-Pres. JOHN C. ACKER, 2d V. P.
THOMAS F. FOX, Secretary. JONATHAN H. EDDY, Treasurer.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

J. F. O'BRIEN, Chairman, T. F. FOX, Sec'y. E. A. HODGSON, Treas.

ESTABLISHED 1830

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Silver and Plated Ware.

MARBLE CLOCK, FANCY GOODS,

Watch Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds

done on the premises.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

THE WESTERN DEAF-MUTE MISSION

Extends over fourteen Dioceses. Special offerings are needed annually to meet the expenses of the general missionary. They may be sent to

REV. A. W. MANN

123 ARLINGTON STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

Convention Photos.

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